NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Without Concealment-----Without Compromise.

VOLUME IV.—NO. 21. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1843. WHOLE NUMBER 177.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
At 143, Nassau Street, New-York.

DAVID LEE CHILD, Editor.

☞ All remittances, and letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper, should be addressed to ISAAC T. HOPPER.

TERMS.—$2,00 a year, in advance; $2,50 if not paid within six months.

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H. M. HENRY, PRINTER.

Selections.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH AT THE N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Farming and Planting, free and slave labor contrasted—Market for agricultural products—Protection—Repudiation.

GENTLEMEN—The occasion is an agricultural occasion. The topics which have assembled us together here, are agricultural topics. They carry us to the consideration of that great interest of society, the cultivation of the earth, from which we ourselves were taken. And, gentlemen, I have been struck in examining the exhibition which has been made to-day of animals, and of the productions and improvements of the mechanical arts, and especially the improvements in the great science and practice of agriculture, with the vast advantages which AGRICULTURE, in the appropriate sense of the word, holds out to the great mass of the society in which we live. The cultivation of the earth is not *all* of agriculture, in its proper or common sense. That depends very much on climate and condition. We speak of agriculture as that great pursuit of society in which the great mass of men are engaged, in temperate climates, and in a soil adapted to produce the variety of things which are useful for food and the raiment of man.

But there is another cultivation of the fields, appropriate to tropical climates, which has received the usual denomination of the *plantation*—the *planting* interest of society. Now, gentlemen, what has most forcibly struck my attention, suggested by what I have seen, and heard, and witnessed to-day, is the vastly superior advantages, to individuals and to society, of the truly agricultural over the plantation interest. I desire no better exemplification of the truth of the general sentiment which I have advanced, than that suggested by the comparison—if we may not more properly call it a *contrast*—exhibited by those who cultivate the fields of Western New-York, and those who cultivate equally rich soils, which lie beneath a tropical sun. I would compare the agriculture of Western New-York with the plantation interest of the West Indies. Now, does anything exhibit a broader contrast between different pursuits—both dedicated to the cultivation of the land, both rearing products for human consumption—than we find between your circles and those found in the plantation tracts of Cuba or Jamaica, not only as affecting individual happiness, but as touching the riches, the strength, the order, the power, the intelligence of human society?

The difference appears to be this: Tropical cultivation, the raising of sugar, rice, coffee, for example, is rather a matter of commerce than of agriculture. It consists mainly in the production of one article. The production of that article depends on the expense incurred for soil and labor, of that sort appropriate to its cultivation; and this is all *capital*. Whenever one would enter upon tropical culture, he invests his capital in the soil, and, as we all well know, a portion of it also in labor. It becomes, therefore, rather of the nature of a commercial undertaking, than the plain and homely, but healthy and beneficent field cultivation. The consequence is such as a philosophic inquiry would lead us to expect. One is uncertain, precarious, changeable, partaking of the vicissitudes of trade and commercial enterprise. The other is a *home* interest, always substantially the same—liable, it is true, to those vicissitudes which attach themselves to all human concerns, but securing to him who enters upon the cultivation of his own lands, by the labor of his own hands, a competency, and promising to guard him against the accidents of life, as far as is possible for the most fortunate human beings. The contrast is evident, when we examine carefully the condition of him who trusts to tropical cultivation—suppose of coffee. He raises one thing for sale, and *one only*, and buys of others everything else. He has one commodity to carry to the market of sale, and twenty to seek in the market of purchase. What is the consequence of this state of things to his finances, to his means of living, of security and comfort? We see at once that he produces but one article, and that article a commodity subject to the fluctuating prices of the commercial world; a depression in its price affects him *through the whole extent of his annual income*. If, for example, the price of that article falls ten per cent. he loses ten per cent. of his expectations; the loss goes through the whole product. If it rises, he is enriched; if it falls, he is impoverished. And, therefore, estates which are rich to-day, may be poor to-morrow; and no man, not possessed of a vast capital, can rely upon his property for the support and comfort of his family, and the education of his children from year to year.

Now, contrast with this, the state of the farmer of Western New-York, or of New England, or of England, or any other strictly agricultural society. The farmer of the western part of New-York raises a great variety of articles, as we have seen by the exhibitions of to-day. There is collected every species of useful productions fit for human nutriment, animal and vegetable. There are the fleeces of his flock, capable of being turned, to a great extent, into the production of raiment for himself and family. In this *variety*, therefore, there is a great advantage. He has the means of securing to himself an independence; and it is true of an individual, as of a nation, that without independence, no man *is* a man, nor can he ever be a man. (Cheers.) It is this which gives him personal respectability; for you will perceive that if he has provisions and fleeces, his table is supplied, his family, to a great extent, is clothed; and if prices fall, how far is he affected? Only on the *excess* of his productions, which, not needing them for consumption, he sends to market. Suppose this excess be ten per cent. of his whole product; if prices fall, then it affects only ten per cent. of his income. If it falls upon the tropical plantation, it runs through his whole product, and affects his whole income. But the farmer, who is governed by the other principle I have mentioned, eats, drinks, and is clothed, without care as to prices. He is his own consumer. He buys of himself. His best customer is himself, his wife, and his healthy children. These are all supplied with no reference to or concern for other markets. Thus, therefore, except as to the excess of his productions above their wants, why should he care a fig for the rise and fall of prices? This general truth may be, and doubtless is, modified by many considerations. It may be that a country like yours, engaged in grain growing, is a country in which you look to the sale of that great commodity for other means. But there can, nevertheless, be found no other in which the elements of life make all comfortable and happy, and secure, in an equal degree, against famine and want, let the agitations, and excitements, and changes of the commercial world be what they may. Gentlemen, in my judgment, it is this independence of occasional change, this self-support by our own means, secured by the cultivation of our own soil, by our own hands, which gives the farmer of the United States that independent character which constitutes his respect and value as a man and a citizen.

Gentlemen, this reflection might be pursued at great length. It might be made to appear to what extent it affects the character of society. Why, what is the society in a plantation establishment in the West Indies? There is no society. There is a capitalist, and there is labor of a particular description; but a society, a society of intelligent, free spirits, there is none, *none*, NONE; and there never can be! It is, therefore, in the temperate climates—in the rich and favored spots of God; it is, therefore, gentlemen, beneath such a sun as shines on you, and on such an earth as that which you tread, that the truest development of a strong society is to be made that can ever be witnessed on the earth. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, everybody knows that at the foundation of all that is important in human life, lies this great business—the cultivation of the earth. If it were for his sins that MAN was condemned to till the land, it was the most merciful judgment that Almighty benignity could have inflicted upon him! (Loud and repeated cheers.)

Now, gentlemen, in regard to the great interests of agriculture, there are things which individuals may do for themselves. And there are things, too, which the collected sense, the collected agency of individuals, that is, which GOVERNMENT must do for them. What they *can* do for themselves, they must be *left* to do for themselves. But, as I have said, there are great objects, great interests, great arrangements, which are necessary for the enrichment of the fields of agriculture; for every one who tills them, which belong to government, and which government is not in the fulfillment of its duties when it disregards or neglects. Individuals may judge, on such instruction as they can obtain, of the character of soil, and of climate. They may judge of the implements and modes of husbandry. This is the scope, indeed, of judgment, of experience, of association, of a comparison of ideas and a comparison of experiments, which institutions like yours are particularly intended to bring together. You have here spread out the means of judging what implements of agriculture, what modes of cultivation, are best adapted to produce any desired result; and the study of these constitutes the education of the farmer. This is to be done by individuals, and by individual associations. But there are other things in agriculture, as in other interests of society, which need the aid of government. It would be strange if it were otherwise; strange, indeed, if government, the collected agency of the whole people, should find employment with regard to other things, and yet be discharged from all duty with regard to that elementary, that indispensable interest, the cultivation of the fields.

There are interests of agriculture too large and distant for individuals to govern and regulate. These government must do. What are they? I shall not go through them all, because it does not become me, and because I am not about to read lectures to government in general, or to our own government in particular. (Cheers and laughter.) But there are things which individuals cannot do for themselves, and which, therefore, are the very objects which it is the duty of government to do for them. So it is in other respects. If an individual cannot protect himself against assault and violence, the government must protect him. If individuals cannot open for themselves a market, goverment must do it for them; the general agency of society must be called in. The whole theory of government, if we separate it from divine right, if we consider it as existing for the good of the governed, implies that government is to do for individuals what individuals s cannot do for themselves. Now, there are things which individuals cannot do for themselves, for they require the contributions of many; they require arrangement, system, regulation, assessments, administration. And what are they?

In the first place, so far, (and I wish to speak of it no farther,) so far as the interest of agriculture is concerned, its first demand on government is, after that protection, (I do not use the word in a political sense,) AFTER THAT PROTECTION OF THE LAW WHICH SECURES TO EVERY MAN THE EARNINGS OF HIS OWN LABOR—after this, the duty of government to agriculture is, to *give an easy transmission of its products to the place of sale and consumption*; because, in our climate, in *any* climate, human life, if we carry our ideas beyond mere necessity, calls for things, the products of other climates, the fruits of the labor of other persons in other parts of the world; and therefore there is always a necessity for commercial exchange, for disposing of the surplus productions of one climate for those of another, and thus to become possessed of what are commonly regarded as the luxuries of life, but which are its comforts, and which are the products of the labor of different quarters. Therefore, one great object of government is to see that the products of the *farmer* may be easily and speedily transported to the place of consumption or sale. I need not say, gentlemen, that you in Western New-York are a striking, and I doubt not a grateful example of the excellent system of laws and policy which has prevailed in your State, and given you an easy transmission for the products of your rich soil and industrious labor, to a place of sale and consumption. (Cheers.) Who is there here now, that does not feel the beneficence, the wisdom, the patriotism of Clinton, and the other projectors of your vast internal improvements! (Loud cheers.) Party violence or party injustice may dim for a time, and prejudice may injure, and malignity may rail; but there cannot be—I am sure there is not—an honest man in all Western New-York, on whose heart the memory of Clinton is not indelibly engraved! (Enthusiastic applause, and cheers.) Gentlemen, in this respect your position ennobles you beyond anything on the face of the earth. New-York city has been brought very near your doors. The great emporium of this great continent lies close before you. You are rich in your home market—a market of purchase and sale. All New-York is at your feet.—You can deal with her as if you lived in one of her wards—I mean for all the purposes of commerce.

And, gentlemen, if I might contemplate a condition of society in which, with regard to the discharge of all great duties, nothing was left to be desired, I should look at Western New-York, with her favored climate and fertile fields, with those improvements she has completed, and those others which she contemplates, an object of interest not only to all the States of this great Union, but to the feelings, and hopes, and highest aspirations of every man. As an American, with pride would I look upon these great works commenced, completed, and *to be* completed, all existing in fullness and perfection, that the world may see what a republican government, wise in its councils, liberal in its policy, can do for the advancement of the great interests of society. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the farmers of New-York have no just reason to envy those, who live amid the coffee fields, the sugar canes, the orange groves, the palm trees, and cocoas, and the pineapples of the tropics. Far otherwise. His wheat fields, his grass fields, his herds and flocks, and his forests, are infinitely richer.

Gentlemen, there is another great object which properly falls to the care of government, of interest to all tillers of the land who have an easy and cheap transmission to market: it is, of course, the *existence* of such markets. There must be markets of sale, of consumption. Why will a man toil to fill his granaries and cellars beyond the wants of his own family, unless somebody will buy the surplus which he has to sell, and by means of which, therefore, he may be able to buy elsewhere what he cannot raise upon his own farm? A market, therefore, a market of consumption, is a paramount object to all agriculturists, who cultivate rich soils, beneath kindly skies and a warming sun, and who raise more than is necessary in order to the sustentation of life. It is absolutely indispensable. I do not say that it is entirely within the control of government. I know that it is not. There are many considerations which affect the market, such as the policy of other nations, the course of trade, the condition of society, and a thousand other causes which modify all government. But, after all, it is and must be a great object of government. Looking only at the question as a political question, (and God forbid that I should use the word "political" in a *party* sense,) it is certainly a matter of interesting inquiry where the surplus productions of labor shall find a sale. This is a matter for government, in an enlarged, political, philosophical, and, I may say, philanthropic consideration of its duties. A good government seeks to promote the interests of all citizens, of all vocations. I have said that to this object a market is necessary. What is it to you that your fields here in the Genesee valley abound in the richest wheat, I believe, on the face of the earth? What is it to you, beyond the consumption of your own households, if there is no demand, no market for it? The means of transportation may exist; but at the end of all, must also exist a market.

How is this to be had? Without to-night entering upon any debatable ground of politics, upon anything that does not partake of elementary truth—and I say it under the conviction that it *is* a matter of elementary truth—to which every true American citizen who will not give way to *names*, but thinks that there is something in *things*, I say that it is in the power government, that it is the *duty* of government, to a considerable extent, *to take care that there should be a demand for agricultural products*. (Cheers.) I am not about, gentlemen, to enter upon the question—the debatable subject—of a protective tariff, to any considerable extent. But I, nevertheless, do say—at least I do *think*—and why should I NOT *say* it?—Cheers, and cries of "say it," "out with it," "go on."—I *do* say, gentlemen, that the AGRICULTURE *of this country is the great matter which demands* PROTECTION. It is a misnomer to talk about the protection of manufactures; that is not the thing we want or need; it is the PROTECTION OF THE AGRICULTURE OF THE COUNTRY! (Repeated cheers.) It is a furnishing to the surplus productions of that agriculture a market, a near market, a *home* market, a large market! (Cheers, and cries of "that's it," "that's what we want.") Why, gentlemen, many of my friends and neighbors in my own State have invested their capital in manufactures. Of course, they desire employment in this branch of industry. But suppose they do not get it: cannot they turn their capital into other channels, into a thousand other pursuits to-morrow? Are they shut out from all other ways of living? Do you suppose that the protection of this interest is as important to them as it is to YOU? Is it as essential, as absolutely necessary, to *their* interests as to YOURS? Not by ten thousand times! You want a market for your productions. You want consumers. You want open mouths and unclad bodies, to eat, and drink, and wear, the surplus productions you have provided for them! You want a home market, a steady demand for your agricultural products. And this is, and must be, furnished by the commercial classes, the sea-faring classes, and all other classes of non-producers. Now, gentlemen, I certainly admit that those who have invested their capital in manufactures, have a great interest at stake, and it is just that they should have secured by law, a reasonable protection to that interest. But I do also insist, in spite of all the sophistry and all the folly, (as I must call it,) of this age—and this age is *full* of sophistry and folly on this subject, that the great thing to be looked for, is that we have at home a demand for the surplus products of our agriculture, and, on the other side, a home demand for the products of manufacturing industry. (Cheers.) This neighborly exchange it is, this neighborly intercourse among ourselves—this supplying our own wants from city to city, from village to village, from house to house, this, *this* it is which is calculated to make us a happy and a strong people. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Now, there is on this subject, especially among our brethren at the South, a strange infatuation. They are respectable men—reasonable men—candid men, in some respects—in *most* respects: and yet see how they reason upon this subject. Gentlemen, I belong to Massachusetts. (Applause. Cries of "Good," and three deafening cheers for Massachusetts!) I have taken the pains to inquire what sums of money Massachusetts pays to Virginia and Carolina, to say nothing of New-York, every year, for their agricultural products: and it amounts to several millions. If we take the eastern part of Virginia and the eastern part of North Carolina, what have they for sale but agricultural products purchased by the manufacturing and commercial classes of New England? Nothing on the face of the earth—and we pay them many millions. We are their only customer. Does England take their grain? Certainly not: and yet, owing to causes which [illegible] be easy to explain if it were proper, owing to prejudice, owing to their peculiar notions—for notions are quite as common there as in New England, though New England is the "*land* of notions!" (laughter and cheers)—there is a perfect reprobation of any idea of protection giving them any sale for their agricultural products, although they find, day by day, that we buy and pay them for their products by manufactures of the North—and it is the only thing they get a dollar for: and are ready to drive us into raising corn and all agricultural products for ourselves—they being agricultural, and finding the article continually becoming cheaper, and no persons except us to buy of them. (Cheers.) Now [illegible] a strong case—though perfectly true of e[illegible]inia and North Carolina. Why, gentleme[illegible] sandy seashore of Massachusetts, and [illegible] as I can. I am a very poor farme[illegible]quantity of very poor land. But my [illegible] I, by very great care [illegible]rdly know how—continue to live on. We [illegible] for what we purchase—though, for my life, I [illegible] hardly tell how; this only I know, they all [illegible] in *some* way. And yet these men complain [illegible] we do not raise what we want ourselves, but buy from them! There seems to be much truth in an old saying, that "Maxims which have a seeming sense take firmer hold, and endure longer in the mind, than those which are founded on nature and experience." Men like dogmas; they like theory. If they can pick up or scrape together a string of apophthegms or enigmas—the fact, and truth, and all the human talent in the world can never argue them out of them. Equal delusions prevail in other parts of the country, as, for instance, the notion that protection to manufactures is a thing peculiarly beneficial to those engaged in those pursuits. Far from it. As I have said, the capital of Massachusetts can go to commerce, or can go to farming. But what can he do, whose farm is his sole estate, but *till* it? Can he transport it, or go into other pursuits? The fact is, protection to this class of society is, next to the beneficence of Heaven, whose sun shines and whose rains fall upon us, the highest object, the most absolute necessity, to those who cultivate the land, and raise from it more than suffices for the wants of themselves and their families. (Cheers.)

Now, gentlemen, we are Americans. We have a vast country, a variety of climate, and various pursuits. We have agricultural States; and we have plantation States. We have manufacturing interests, and commercial interests. And our business is not to array our various interests into a belligerent and hostile state, not to inflame our own passions or the passions of others, concerning the measures of government for the protection of our particular interests;—but let us make the whole a great national, I may say, a *family* concern. We should aim not to produce the impression that one interest is set against another, but that we all go for those laws and measures which will be most conducive to the general good. We should remember that we are citizens of the United States; that as such we are interested in the United States, and in every State,—that we are interested in the concerns of all classes and of every class; and I do firmly believe that moderation, and wisdom, and perseverance, and truth, and reason, will ultimately prevail over all the influences which seem to separate the interests of one class from those of another. Why, what I have said in relation to the necessities or wants of agriculture, is strictly true with regard to our brethren of the South engaged in the plantation interest. The first market for their cotton, and the *best* market, is with the northern and New England manufacturers of that article, and it is absolutely astonishing that this is not perceived. The North takes one-third of their cotton, and that the first third, and fixes the price; it is sold with small charge for freight and still brings a high price. And I say it is absolutely astonishing that those whose living depends on the production and sale of this article, should not see to what an extent it depends upon the consumption and manufacture of the article in our own country. These truths—these elements of political economy are as true on the James river, and in Alabama, as here; and let popular prejudice become informed and kind feeling mark all discussions of the subject, and shall come to see how much our happiness and honor depend on a free, and just, and liberal intercourse among ourselves. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, I am too long in troubling you with these remarks. (Cries of, go on.) I believe that they are founded in truth. I wish for everything which will promote the union of the American family. I wish for the prevalence of everything which shall make every man, from Maine to Georgia, feel that his interests are clearly bound up with those of every other man from Maine to Georgia. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, may I say, sir, (turning to the president,) five words about myself? (cheers, and shouts of "yes, fifty or five hundred.") It was under the conviction of these truths, that, meeting a few months ago, some intelligent friends from Baltimore, I alluded to our commercial relations—a subject to which I had devoted for two years the most anxious and painful labors of my whole life. (Some one cried out, "Three cheers for the treaty," and they were accordingly given with great enthusiasm.) I assure you, gentlemen, that, although friendly to all treaties of peace, nothing was farther from my mind at this moment than the treaty recently concluded with Great Britain. I mean our commercial relations; and if the time shall ever come when we can for a little while forget our parties, and attend to things instead of names—if the time shall ever arrive when there shall be a *business party* in the country—which I have a faint hope may sometime happen—God knows—(cheers and laughter,)—we shall find that the subject of our commercial relations, as they have for several years past existed, and as they now exist, is highly interesting, and of the utmost importance to every citizen of the country. But I propose only to say now, that having occasion, I spoke at Baltimore of the effect of an arrangement entered into very unfortunately many years ago, to the great detriment of our navigation interests, as is now fully shown by the great progress which foreign shipping is making upon the shipping of the United States. It is most true that, under existing acts, the shipping of some of the small northern States of Europe, are thrusting themselves into branches of our trade, to which they have no natural right, and would be encroaching upon our coasting trade were they not prevented by the absolute prohibition of law. I will only say, to illustrate the matter, that between the great markets of the United States and the empire of Brazil, where our commercial intercourse was most extensive, the nations of the north of Europe, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. under reciprocity treaties, as they are called, though there is anything but reciprocity in them, carry on the trade to the exclusion of our own vessels. In this way, under treaty stipulations, our trade is drawn from us, and we *submit*—and I have found it quite impossible to raise the country up to a sense of this great injury. I said at Baltimore that the time was coming, and perhaps now is, when, with regard to the great matter of commercial stipulations, some advisable arrangement might be made between us and some of the great states of Europe. *I think so now.* I do not retract at all. I am confident of its truth, and unless I mistake recent events give it additional evidence.

What I said was this: England excludes most of our agricultural productions—her corn laws exclude them; yet she is anxious to extend the intercourse between herself and us. The great power of steam has extinguished distance. England lies close to New-York. Twelve or thirteen days only make the communication. And it is of no consequence whether by some sudden violation of nature, or by some decree of Providence, the distance between different countries become less, or whether by the ingenuity of man, the means of transmission and intercourse, are increased—because we measure things by *time*. England is not more than half as distant from us, for every purpose of international intercourse, as she was thirty years ago. Well, then, the countries are lying side by side. How shall we deal with her and with the other great commercial states of Europe? Are we to proceed on the principle of reprisal—of hostile or retaliatory legislation?—This has been tried with regard to the tonnage of the United States. We [illegible] provisions in favor of our tonnage in carrying [illegible] our commerce with England. England mad[illegible]atory provisions to favor her tonnage, and so we [illegible]e to carry one way and she the other. So far as the direct trade is concerned, we have no complaint to make. It furnishes an example of equality, and proves the danger and folly of retaliatory stipulations. I said to my friends in Baltimore, that I believed the time was coming when some arrangement might be made between England and us. I [illegible] especial care to say that this must be effected [illegible]gress on this side, and by parliament on the [illegible] by conditional enactments, as the condition [illegible] trade between the United States and the [illegible] India Islands, has been since 1832. Congress said to England, "If you will do so, we will do so; if you will pass such laws, we will pass such other laws." The negotiations were carried on in England by Mr. McLane, under General Jackson, on this side, and Earl Grey on the other. It was accepted by Congress, who passed the necessary laws on our part, and England on hers.

It happened that we made a bad bargain that time; but that is a matter to be considered; I only cite this as authority for treating upon this subject by conditional legislation, and in what I said at Baltimore, I intended faithfully to declare that I did not desire that the arrangement should be made by the treaty-making power, the President and Senate, to the exclusion of the more popular branch of Congress; but that it was to be done by Congress and Congressional legislation and acts of parliament. And in the face of that—(I suppose I expressed myself obscurely, though that is a fault I cannot help,) in the face of that, there were men whose sense of justice, and whose love of truth did not restrain them from saying that Mr. Webster was in favor of putting the whole matter under the treaty-making power to be settled, under *John Tyler* and his administration! (cheers.) No! gentlemen, no, no! I do not, nor I will not answer what an inflamed party press may say, unless I find that they greatly misrepresent matters seriously affecting my character and usefulness as a public man—which I have ceased to be; yet I am willing, when a suitable occasion offers, to exhibit the truth as it is, and to place myself as I wish to be placed, before the judgment of my fellow-citizens. (Cheers.)

And now, gentlemen, I say that in the present state of the world, living in peace, and having now lived in peace for a longer period of time, I think, than has ever happened before—for when has there been a time of longer duration of peace among the powers of Europe?—and living at a time when the spirit of peace prevails, we may well call to mind the words of the poet who says that "War is a game, which, if the people were wise, kings would not play at."

Thank God! the people *are* wise: and unless in a clear question of national honor or national interests, the people will not have war, for the will of crowned heads must yield to the happiness of the people themselves. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I say that in this state of things, it is our duty to look cheerfully, wisely, but in a spirit of conciliation towards all nations connected with us—to "compare notes," as we say, to see in what our interests are identical, to give up nothing, *nothing*, NOTHING essential to the protection of our industry, and the return for the labor and work of our own hands. But let us consider what may be done to bring about these results—either by mutual legislation, or by some more formal arrangement. I believe in the practicability of this: it may not be in my time, but it is sure to happen, it is *sure* to happen. The spirit of Christianity—the spirit of our own example in liberty and independence, is bringing it on. America acts back upon Europe: and this re-action is tremendous. I say tremendous; it is fearful; but only to those who wish to uphold the old monarchies and dominions of Europe; it is not tremendous but grateful, acceptable, glorious to the great mass of Europe, who believe that government is, to some extent, the offspring of general consent, and that man, *man*, the people are entitled to have a direct, powerful, and controling agency in its organization. I know, gentlemen, that these sentiments will prevail—at least I believe it,—I believe it. I believe that the interest of peace and virtue, that the great interest of our common religion—I believe that the great body of conscientious men in all countries, have in some degree, come to control the government—to say to it, "Thus far shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid!" (Cheers.) And I think I see this, gentlemen, in everything and everywhere. I have evidence of it in the cautious policy of England—cautious, cautious, but yielding to the overpowering necessity of the case, yielding to the overpowering dominion of public sentiment. I would not here, or anywhere else, venture to discuss the policy of foreign countries, and I abstain. I leave them, as I hope they will leave us, to look after their own interests, we pursuing ours. Yet there can be no question that the spirit of free inquiry is abroad all over the earth. And this is right: it is as it should be in a Christian age, and in an age unrivalled in knowledge and intelligence, among the great masses of society.

Now, gentlemen, I'm growing garrulous, (cheers, and cries of go on,) and will bring my remarks to a conclusion. I have the happiness to believe that the tendencies of things are to produce new efforts. I believe that the policy of England is and has been, and will be more and more toward a more and more liberal intercourse, an intercourse favorable to our great interests, to all the interests of the North and middle and equally favorable to all the friends of the South. It is most certain that within a few months a new and great change has been produced in our intercourse with England, a very great change. Articles produced in your State are yearly becoming more and more introduced—provisions finding a market in Europe! In the last six months quite a new trade has sprung up between us and England in the article of provisions. While I was in New-York, I took occasion to inquire of some practical merchants and valued friends, how the matter was; and they said, quite to my astonishment, that cargoes of lard, butter, cheese, beef, pork, &c. were shipped to England every day, and that a vessel of the largest class, within the last twenty days, had left New-York, loaded entirely with the article of provisions, to the exclusion, as it happened in that case, though I do not mention it as a matter of triumph, of a single pound of cotton or tobacco. This is quite a new trade, as everybody knows. Who ever thought, eighteen months ago, that a large cargo, entirely of provisions, would go to a London market! Who does not rejoice and feel the beneficent influence of this upon both nations. The people of England are better fed—the agriculture of New-York is better encouraged, and the interests of both are better promoted.

Mr. Gowen, of Pennsylvania, having alluded to the neglect of agricultural interests in Pennsylvania, to her calamitous legislation, and her great debt, Mr. Webster again rose and said:

"May I be permitted, gentlemen, to occupy your attention for a few moments again—or have I already exhausted your patience? (Loud cries of 'no,' 'no,' 'go on,' 'go on.') I am not entitled to be heard here to any great extent; (cries of 'yes you are,' 'we're always glad to hear you,' &c.) but the suggestions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania have called my mind to a topic, in my judgment, of *overwhelming* importance to the honor and credit of our common country. Mr. President and gentlemen—what is the credit and character of this glorious country to which we all belong, abroad? We are rich; we are powerful; we have all the means of accomplishing whatever virtuous human desire can embrace. But what is our credit? And I am not one of those who are disposed to complain of, or to stigmatize in any way, the efforts of the States of this great Union, who have sought for funds abroad to carry on their enterprises and improvements which their sense of utility has projected. On the contrary, I think that the circumstances of the times and the necessities of the case, may justify, at least to a considerable extent, the engagements into which some of the States, especially the western States, have entered abroad. Among those which have thus justifiably become involved is the State of Pennsylvania, the richest State in the Union, in my judgment—perhaps I ought to except New-York—but taking her mineral, commercial, and agricultural faculties into consideration, I don't know, on the face of the earth, excepting England, a richer State than the State of Pennsylvania. ("Take off her debt," said Governor Seward.) My friend Governor Seward says, "take off her debt." Her debt—her *debt?* What can be the debt of a State like Pennsylvania, that she should not be able to pay it—that she cannot pay it if she will but take from her pocket the money that she has in it? England's debt is engrafted upon her very soil: she is bound down to the very earth by it; and it will affect England and Englishmen, to the fiftieth generation. But the debt of Pennsylvania—the debt of Illinois—the debt of any State in this Union, amounts not to a sixpence in comparison. (Cheers.) Let us be AMERICANS—but let us avoid, as we despise, the character of an acknowledged insolvent community. (Cheers.) What importance is it what other nations say of us, or what they think of us—if they can nevertheless say you don't pay your debts? (Loud applause.) Now, gentlemen, I belong to Massachusetts—but if I belonged to a deeply indebted State—I'd work these ten fingers to their stumps, I'd hold plough, I'd drive plough, I'd *do both*, before it should be said of the State to which I belonged, that *she did not pay his debts!* (Loud cheers.) *That's* the true principle—let us *act* upon it, (cheers,) let us '*go it*' to its full extent! (Deafening applause.) If it costs us our comforts, let us sacrifice our comforts; if it costs us our farms, let us mortgage our farms. But don't let it be said by the proud capitalists of England, 'You don't pay your debts.' 'You, republican governments, don't pay your debts.' Let us say to them 'We WILL pay them,' 'we will pay them to the utmost farthing.' That's my firm conviction of what we ought to do. That's my opinion, and waters can't drown—fire can't burn it out of me. (Loud applause.) If America owes a debt, let her pay it—let her PAY IT. (Deafening cheers.) What I have is ready for the sacrifice. What *you* have, I know would be ready for the sacrifice. At any rate, and at *any* sacrifice, don't let it be said on the exchanges of London or Paris, don't let it be said in any one of the proud monarchies of Europe—'America owes, and can't, or won't pay.'—God forbid! (Cheers.) Let us *pay*—let us PAY! (Long continued and loud applause.) Let us say to them, 'Produce your *bond* and take your *money*, principal and interest. Add it all up, and take your money. (Applause.) Let us say to them—'We are not your slaves: we are not paupers: we will not be your debtors: we WILL PAY: produce your bond—here is your money—TAKE IT!' (This was followed by repeated and deafening cheers.) And until that is done, my friends, you and I cannot feel as if we could draw a free breath. I don't want to be indebted to the capitalists of Europe. If we owe them anything let them produce their bill. If my professional earnings are of any worth, if they are wanted,—if my farm is wanted, if the conveniences of life for myself, for my wife and children are wanted, so far as I am concerned, so far as America is concerned, come and take them! (Cheers.) That's the right ground to take, and let us take it. In the North and South, in the East and West, if there live any who are descended from the fathers of the revolution, any in whose veins runs a drop of their blood, and in whose hearts lives a particle of their proud spirit, let them rise up, and say that if we owe Europe, Europe shall be paid. (Loud and repeated cheers.) I wish to breathe the breath of an independent man. A citizen of a proud and honored country, I abhor the idea, that my daily happiness is to be marred by the consciousness that anything disgraceful hangs on the country, or any part of it. Let us, gentlemen, be proud of our country, but let us preserve for that country the character of a just and a debt-paying nation. Let it never be said among the nations of Europe that the United States of America—the nation that had its birth in the glorious scenes of '76, the country of Washington—the example and great type of all modern republics, cannot or will not pay its debts."

Mr. Webster sat down amid the loud and most enthusiastic applause of the assembly, after which were given three deep and sepulchral groans for repudiation.

Mr. Gowen said that when he adverted to the debt of Pennsylvania, he did it in no spirit of despondency. Pennsylvania wil pay her debts—she will pay them, but she must first sink her party spirit, and break up her party discipline. Give us a legislature of practical men—give us a legislature made up of FARMERS, such as have attended this great meeting, and my word for it, she will in less than ten years have paid every item of her oppressive debt.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The first stated meeting of this society, after the summer vacation, was held in the historical rooms of the University, on the 2d of October, Mr. Gallatin in the chair. Mr. Lawrence referred to a volume on the table, entitled, "What Cheer? or Roger Williams in Banishment," an American poem, reprinted at Leeds, England, and containing, in the preface by the English editor, a slur upon the character of Washington, who was therein stated to have left to his heirs "a legacy of slaves, not even exempting her from whose bosom he had drawn the first nutriment of life."

This assertion was shown, by the will of Washington, to be untrue, and passages were quoted from the volumes of Mr. Sparks, showing his abhorrence of slavery, and his desire and anticipation of its early abolition.

Mr. Bartlett exhibited a copy of the military journal of Colonel Simcoe, of the British army, afterward governor of Canada. It was privately printed for the author, and this was the only copy known to be extant, the remainder of the edition having, it is believed, been suppressed. It contains several letters relating to Major Andre, which have never been published.

Mr. Charles F. Hoffman on the part of the committee appointed, some years since, to prepare a map of the State of New-York, on which the Indian names should be restored, promised to make a partial report of their progress the next month.

Mr. Bartlett read a paper giving a sketch of the progress of ethnological science, and of the attention it is now receiving in various parts of the world;—some of the most learned men in Europe, are engaged in the elucidation of subjects connected with this science, and the governments of England, France, Russia, and Prussia have scientific expeditions in distant regions, engaged in investigations which will tend greatly to the increase of our knowledge of the early history of nations, which have left behind them no other memorials of their existence than crumbling monuments and unknown inscriptions.

Mr. Bartlett spoke of Dr. Pritchard, Humboldt, Genesius, Lepsius, and other distinguished archeologists, and of the contributions they had made to the series of ethnology. In America, those who have contributed by their works to its advancement are, Dr. Morton, by his valuable work, the "Crania Americana;" Mr. Gallatin, by his work on the Indian languages, which embodies a vast amount of interesting information, and vocabularies of all the languages north of Mexico, and east of the Rocky Mountains; Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood, by their late works on Central America and Yucatan, showing that a great nation once occupied this continent, which was far advanced in the arts; and Mr. Bradford, by his work on the "Origin of the red race." These inquiries all tend to illustrate the history of the aboriginal races of America, which is still veiled in so much obscurity.

In Affghanistan and Central India, the labors of the English in their inquiries into the history, literature, and languages of the people who have successively occupied those countries, have met with signal success. Professor Wilson, by his intimate knowledge of the Sanscrit language, has rendered great service in these inquiries.

In Persia, much ethnographic information has recently been brought to light by the French architects and artists attached to the French embassy, in that country. Their operations embrace ruins of the ancient cities of Nineveh, Babylon, Ecbatana, Persepolis, Ctesiphon, &c. These researches, in connection with the labors of Groteford and Lassen, who have deciphered the arrow-headed inscriptions of those cities, are of great importance in elucidating a portion of the world's history, of which we know so little. The French government has lately sent a party to explore the regions between Cashmere and Kafferistan, with orders to report on the geography of those countries—the various native tribes by which they are occupied, their languages, monuments, &c.

In Asia Minor, a new field for antiquarian researches has been opened, which bids fair to throw much light on the history of several nations, and particularly the Greeks, at a period of the history of which we know but little. The researches of the English have chiefly been in ancient Lycia, where, in two different expeditions, Mr. Fellows has made some important discoveries of cities, remains of temples, inscriptions, &c. He has also been able to make out the language of the people who erected these edifices, through bilinguar inscriptions found there. He is now on his way there again, with a large company and a steamer, for the purpose of transporting to England such monuments of arts as are valuable and in good preservation. The French and Prussian governments have scientific expeditions besides, in other parts of Asia Minor.

In Abyssinia are travelers from England, France, and Germany, who are engaged in scientific explorations of the country. Their labors will contribute greatly to our knowledge of that hitherto unknown region. On the site of ancient Carthage, and in the country adjacent, some interesting discoveries have been made.

Egypt continues to be the land of wonders, and attracts to its venerable monuments, the learned of all nations. The magnificent work by the savans who accompanied Napoleon, which was published under his auspices, was thought to embrace all that could be said on that country. But France has contributed another work, equally important, by the lamented Champollion; and when we close this list with the splendid work by Rosellini, under the patronage of the Tuscan government, which embraces all the recent discoveries in Egyptian archeology and hieroglyphics, we must acknowledge that no part of the world has been more thoroughly investigated and described. Yet we have to announce a new scientific commission, sent to the land of the Pharaohs by that patron of learning, the king of Prussia. At its head is placed Dr. Lepsius, one of the most distinguished philogists and antiquaries of Europe.

This gentleman has already made some remarkable discoveries, in and about the pyramids; but the most important is that of the celebrated labyrinth, a short account of which we extract from his late letters, published in London, dated Pyramid of Mœris, June 20th:

"We have now been settled for some weeks at the ruins of the labyrinth of Mœris, and I hasten to give you the first information of the definite discovery of the site of the true labyrinth and pyramid. We were astonished that earlier travelers had scarcely mentioned these remains, when we saw ruins of hundreds of still well-defined chambers lying before us. The main result of our investigation is, however, the finding, on many of the pillars and architraves of the hall, the name of the true Mœris, who built the labyrinth for his palace, and the pyramid for his tomb. This pyramid is the latest of all the pyramids of the Pharaohs. Ruis Mœris reigned from 2194 to 2121, B. C. (or 4037 years ago,) and was the last king of the old kingdom of Egypt, before its conquest by the Hyksos. Both the labyrinth and the lake prove his power, his love of magnificence, and his interest in the welfare of his people. At the end of the vast plain lies the pyramid in which Mœris was buried, with the ruins of the village, precisely as described by Strabo. Near this were many hillocks, beneath which we found several hundred chambers, some of them with roofs, corridors, and columns. The rooms are so irregular, and of such various sizes, that no one could have found his way, without a guide, through this mass of buildings. Herodotus describes 3,000 apartments above and below the ground, an account which the remains lead me to believe not exaggerated.

The forms of the most important part of the palace, are described by Herodotus as consisting of twelve halls, that is, of twelve open courts surrounded by covered colonnades. This palace was surrounded by labyrinthine buildings on three sides, and intersected by a water course. Here our establishment occupy the ruins of the pyramid, and recall the old village of Strabo which lay on the same level with the pyramid. Around us are scattered huge blocks of granite, the remains of old pillars and architraves of the courts, which are of interest, as offering in several cases the name of the builder, Mœris, and his sister, who succeeded him. I am employing

one hundred workmen in digging into the chambers, and latterly in searching for the entrance into the pyramid."

Dr. Lepsius has also discovered the remains of many pyramids and a large number of tombs, which recent travelers had overlooked. Being one of the best hierologists living, he has been enabled readily to decipher the numerous inscriptions with which the monuments of Egypt are covered, and to identify the sovereigns, and distinguished personages by whom these tombs were built and occupied. In fact so precise were this ancient people in the erection and decoration of their tombs, with paintings and inscriptions, that the doctor states that he could give a complete history of their courts.

China, too, is becoming a great and untrodden field for the ethnologist, for we know comparatively nothing of its people, shut out as they have been from all intercourse with foreign nations. Of the recent efforts to obtain a better knowledge of the people and their language, the details were given.

Some curious details of recent attempts to decipher the language of the ancient Etrurians were given, the numerous monuments and inscriptions of which people have long excited the attention of the learned world, and though in the heart of civilized Europe, they have baffled the scrutinizing researches of all.

Notices of ethnological societies—of philological and ethnological works were also given, which tended to show the progress of the science in various parts of the world.

On motion of Mr. Wetmore, the thanks of the society were presented to Mr. Bartlett for his interesting and learned communication, and a copy was requested for publication. It will appear at length in the official account of the proceedings.

Mr. Gallatin made some remarks on the subject of ethnography, and referred in terms of high commendation to the labors of Mr. B. Hodgson, whom he pronounced one of the best linguists in the country, and who is about giving to the world a work upon the nation of the Foulahs inhabiting the interior of Africa. The society then adjourned.

From the Herald of Freedom.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND DANIEL O'CONNELL.

I have long been among the admirers of the extraordinary Irish orator; not so much for his talent and eloquence, as for what I regarded as his philanthropy, and his fidelity to downtrodden liberty. I supposed him the genuine friend of humanity, the world over. He was an Irishman; but I had thought his country, like Garrison's, "was the world, and his countrymen all mankind." I knew he was a Roman Catholic; but I had thought him superior to sect, and free of that bigotry and prejudice of spirit which leads Catholics and Protestants to fear and hate each other. I supposed him an abolitionist, and especially and warmly interested, as he has often publicly declared himself, in the anti-slavery movement in this country, and in the abolitionists themselves, who he wished (as he said in his speech in Exeter Hall, in 1840) would consider him one of their number. He thought so highly of them, that in the ardor of expression belonging to his lively country, he could not help exclaiming there, "glory to the American abolitionists!" He said this, knowing well enough that William Lloyd Garrison was one of their number, and not without some little distinction among them for his devotion to the cause, at least, having *embraced* it pretty early, and with some disinterestedness and sacrifice. Mr. O'Connell was *personally* acquainted with Garrison, as well as by reputation. He had publicly and privately co-operated with him in the anti-slavery cause, as early as 1833, when Garrison went to London to defeat (and did defeat) the colonization expedition from this country to England, O'Connell lending him, if I remember right, important aid. I saw them together, publicly and privately, in London and in Dublin, in 1840; O'Connell treating Garrison with the kindest and most respectful attentions, and saying of him, to others, the most complimentary and eulogistic things. In short, Garrison was *well known* to O'Connell; and if the latter were a sincere man, highly respected and regarded by him. Knowing these things, I was greatly surprised, when, some months since, a Dublin paper was sent to me, containing remarks by O'Connell in a public speech of his, which were not only quite disapprobatory of Garrison, and disrespectful, but which indicated such an absence of all acquaintance with him, as that he did not know even his name. He spoke of him as "a Mr. Lloyd Garrison." I did not know but it might be a slip of the pen, or a fault of the ear of the reporter, and that some calumniator had made some exciting misrepresentation to the Irish orator, concerning Garrison, that could make him, in a moment of impatience and heat, express himself so unkindly as well as unbecomingly. Still, I could not excuse it, though I felt inclined to forgive everything to O'Connell, for what he had done for liberty. He had faltered in his testimony against slavery, touching the slaveholding contributions and co-operations in the cause of repeal, and in regard to the course to be pursued by his son in this country, which he was about to visit. It had all tarnished, to my view, the glory and beauty of the great agitator's character. I had thought him altogether above the expedients of the politician. But the charm was dissolved. He redeemed himself somewhat, afterwards, as I was fain to imagine, by his disclaimer of slaveholding sympathy, in the anti-slavery speech which so exasperated our southern repealers, and dissolved their sympathetic associations into *chivalrous* thin air.

Garrison had generously lauded that speech, and magnanimously forgotten O'Connell's ignominious treatment and mention of his name, as he is signally wont to forget anything and everything, that is personal to himself, for the sake of the great cause of liberty, which is so dear to him. Things being thus, I am surprised and disgusted to find in a Dublin paper of August 5, the following remarks of O'Connell, in a speech before the repeal association. There can be no excuse for them, and no apology whatever; and they shall not pass uncondemned, at least by one individual, and in such public manner as my humble sheet can avail me. O'Connell has too much character, and has been too much of a man to be allowed to say such things as he does here, of such a man as Garrison. The abolitionists of America will cast his base and unworthy sayings behind their backs, and forever discard from all respectful remembrance, the man who could, under any circumstances, utter them of the friend they know and honor as the untarnished pioneer of the great anti-slavery movement of this age. The name of O'Connell loses, if I misjudge not, henceforward, from the disclosures of these paragraphs from his speech, all its charms on the ear of American abolitionists. Even new organization will shrink from countenancing him in this. I give the paragraphs. The speaker was commenting on the effect of his anti-slavery speech upon the American slaveholders. He had been reiterating the offensive sentiments of that speech. "Some persons," he continued, "in America, in replying to him, were exceedingly angry, and accused him of taking part with the abolition party in America. Now, he never had the slightest notion of joining any party in America. Some of the American abolitionists were excellent men; but for others of them he entertained the most sovereign contempt. There was, for instance, one Mr. Lloyd Garrison, who, on religious subjects, appeared to be something of a maniac.—He, of course, had a right to his religious, or rather irreligious opinions; but it was most improbable that he (Mr. O'Connell) would belong to the same party with such a person."

These remarks from the lips of O'Connell! There can be no mistake that he made them. They are not a forgery of some of our pro-slavery prints, like certain letters that have been attributed to him. I copy them from the "Freeman's Journal," printed in Dublin, under the eye, no doubt, of the reporter who heard the speech, and perhaps under the revision of the speaker himself. I don't know what the *policy* of the remarks may be. But I can tell the speaker, that for once, at least, he has made a sad mistake. And it is one that will tell against himself, if not against his movement, not only with the friends of freedom in this country, but in Ireland, where there are spirits who know William Lloyd Garrison, and who will not suffer him to be dishonorably mentioned, even by their great agitator. There are men here, to whose influence Mr. O'Connell himself is by no means indifferent, who *know* WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, and to whom his good name is dear. If they should tell the Irish people the true character of the American liberator—and they will do it—it would mitigate their confidence in their repeal champion, even amid the hurry of their revolution, and abate much of their enthusiasm at acting under his leading.

"Whatever is morally right," said Garrison, in Exeter Hall, in reply to O'Connell himself, "is always politically safe." O'Connell bowed in acquiescence to the mighty remark then, (although it was in reproof of his own position, in regard to temperance,) and he will find it true now, as well as its reverse—viz. the *danger*, politically, of what is *not* morally right.

I said I did not know the *policy* of these singular remarks. Perhaps to conciliate the South, by disclaiming sympathy with the great disturber of their slaveholding quiet. In this, were it his object, O'Connell would mistake. The South, tyrant as they are, have no confidence in such resorts to policy. They despise our pro-slavery North, for this very thing. In fact, they have no respect for anybody here, but the abolitionists. And so far as they understand him, they respect Garrison most of all, though they have offered rewards for his head. O'Connell cannot "*come Irish*" over the slaveholder, by denouncing Garrison. If he is honestly opposed to slavery, they will say, why denounce Garrison, who is the very head and mover of the anti-slavery enterprise!

Have the new organizationists whispered calumnies in O'Connell's ear? He calls Joseph Sturge, of England, one of the best men, immediately in this connection, in his speech. He says, too, "the body to whom Joseph Sturge belonged, could have no sentiment that in regulation or practice was not in the highest degree consistent with *government and law*." I did not know but Joseph might have whispered something malignantly of Garrison in O'Connell's ear. If he whispered enough to warrant these offensive and unworthy remarks, he has gone farther than even his American, sectarian, *Quaker-hating*, new organization friends, will think was prudent in him. I don't know that Joseph Sturge has intimated anything to O'Connell against Garrison.

But what could induce the great Irish orator to descend so low, and to so blunder in point of taste, as to miscall or forget the name and fame of Garrison! "Mr. Lloyd Garrison!" "*One* Mr. Lloyd Garrison!" What if Henry Clay should speak in the Senate of the United States, of *one* Mr. O'Connell, of Tipperary, or should call him, by way of *error*, Mr. *Samuel* O'Connell! Would anybody think it a mistake of Mr. Clay, or a piece of contemptuous *good taste?* Would it be good taste in Garrison to say so, in Faneuil Hall? No! And he could never descend to such a thing. I am sorry and mortified that Daniel O'Connell should. He ought to have been more careful, if nothing else, about mortifying the friends of liberty in both countries, who have thought, *heretofore*, and spoken so highly of himself.

But I cannot account for the ill-humored and contemptuous manner of O'Connell, on any of these suppositions. If new organization had calumniated Garrison to him, he might, if he were so inconsiderate as not to wait and make inquiry, have spoken disapprovingly of Garrison, and disclaimed his fellowship. He could not have disavowed his acquaintance, or spoken of his name with contemptuous bitterness. If he wished to circumvent the wrathful South, and to lure back again the magnificent Robert Tyler to the service of the repeal, he could scarcely have spoken in the words and manner he did. There is a personality in it, that looks like private grievance, or wounded vanity. I am loth to think the O'Connell I have admired and lauded, and on whom I have placed such large hopes for humanity in both hemispheres, could harbor such a thing as personal envy or pique, especially against such childlike simplicity and disinterested magnanimity, as distinguish Garrison. But on the occasion I have alluded to, in Exeter Hall, I fear O'Connell took occasion to remember Garrison with chagrin and unkindness. He experienced there, from the unconscious hand of Garrison, a lowering of crest, quite unusual to a renowned and popular orator as himself. Garrison had occasion there to take the laurel from O'Connell's brow, and to leave it on his own,—the unconscious simplicity with which he did it, ought to have spared him any unkind remembrance in the heart of O'Connell. The Irish orator had been called on repeatedly, at the great teetotal meeting at Exeter Hall, to take position with regard to the temperance pledge. He came out decidedly in favor of the teetotal doctrine, and denounced all other, short of it—but declined *then* pledging himself to total abstinence for reasons he ingeniously gave, and which, for the moment, satisfied the minds of the almost implicit audience. They answered his plausible and almost satisfactory excuses, with an ocean of applause. Garrison followed him, and kindly, but most signally, took away O'Connell's position from under him. The thousands of Exeter Hall saw it, and answered Garrison with overflowing cheers. O'Connell could not avoid it before them, as he could manage his Broughams and Peels, and other politicians in parliament. He had not a politician to deal with, but a simple-hearted, searching-minded man, who, however he loved and respected O'Connell for what he had done for humanity, loved truth and humanity more. He kindly but palpably rent O'Connell,s web of pretext asunder. Did it wound that orator's pride! Does he remember it! I would fain trust he did not—but am obliged to fear he does. I would be tender of O'Connell's name, and pardon much to his mighty and man-pleading spirit. But I am an abolitionist. I don't care how humble, how obscure, how impotent to encounter the great men, or how incompetent even to attract their observation. I am an abolitionist, as well as the loving friend of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, and no human being shall dishonor his good name in my hearing. The Herald of Freedom is brother of the Liberator—and in it I here record this my testimony to the honor, the integrity, the magnanimity, the fidelity to God and man, of the editor of the pioneer journal of anti-slavery humanity. No man shall tarnish its fame, who has reputation enough to entitle him to a rebuke. And I will not consult even the delicacy of my beloved friend himself, when I am outraged by assaults upon him. I know not how it will affect him or others. I treat it as it affects me. I don't know how the abolitionists of America, and especially the colored people, will regard such an attack upon their champion, from such a man as O'Connell, and on such an occasion, when the eye of the world is upon him, and upon Ireland. God bless old Ireland, and God speed repeal. But neither repeal's champion, nor Ireland herself, shall disparage the good name of the pioneer of American abolitionists. I don't wait for the consultation with any man or body. I have seen the offense of O'Connell, and have borne against it my spontaneous testimony. It is writ, and shall be printed, though it go out alone.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

REPEAL.—BREAKING OF THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

LONDON, September 15.

By December, Mr. O'Connell declares that he will have his three hundred men in Dublin—"The Preservative Association," as the body are to be termed—and that they shall meet without dread of trenching upon the provisions of the atrocious convention act. That measure was passed in 1793, by the Irish parliament, and is very short, but to the point. It will be somewhat difficult for the liberator to frame his plan for the meeting of the council of three hundred, without infringing the principle of the bill, and so he seems to think and feel; for at all his recent monster meetings he has repeated the declaration that he is much absorbed, in private, with the details of this gigantic scheme. In a letter which he has addressed to a distinguished Catholic rector, of Macroom, (Father Lee,) he says: "You perceive the difficulty of every arrangement. I have to prevent the violation of the law; I have to conciliate enemies, or, at least, to do everything which ought to conciliate them. I have to satisfy the honest judgment of honest friends. In short, the working out of both plans—that of forming a due constituency, to be ready to act immediately after 'the repeal,' and that of forming a separate association—the preservative association—to assist in carrying triumphantly 'the repeal.'" * * * "I am detained by national business of the very first importance. I am consoled by the conviction that the repeal of the accursed union is no longer doubtful, and cannot be remote." This letter has been considered an important document; I therefore give you its principal contents. There is evidently nothing of the white feather in it, though it evinces a great deal of caution and wisdom.

At the Loughrea meeting, on the 11th instant, Mr. O'Connell was much more distinct and treasonable in his language than he has ever before been. "Let England," he observed, "be involved in an awkward dilemma with one of the States of Europe—let any other country on the face of the earth attack her, and in twenty-four hours they would have their own parliament." For words not one tithe so objectionable, daring, and dangerous, the whigs indicted Mr. O'Connell, to which indictment he pleaded guilty upon demurer, and subsequently vanquished the government on a point of law, thereby quashing the whole proceedings. There is such a prestige in his favor of never having been defeated, but always the victor against the authorities, that gives to him the character and supreme dominance of invincibility. The people of Ireland cling to and cherish this feeling; and, among the millions of his devotees, to doubt his success, is only to question his existence. It is this remarkable, most extraordinary elevation, that the government ought to have destroyed; and their refusal to do so, can only be attributable to rank fear of themselves, or real dread of their adversary. Such seems to be the opinion of the liberator; and, as you perceive by the last quotation, his tone has become bolder, and his defiance to the Saxon more hostile, determined, and contemptuous, than on any previous occasion.

The reply just put forth to the queen's speech, by O'Connell, is a long, able, and conclusive document, as to the merits of the question, and the list of those real grievances, for the redress of which, the majority of the Irish people are at issue with their rulers.

I am sorry to say that from Ireland there are accounts proving that the cause of temperance is retrogressing. In the city of Cork, where the apostle first commenced his benevolent labors, the committals for drunkenness, within the last twelve months, have increased one hundred per cent. For the three months ending the 31st of August, the increase of drunkards committed to the Bridewell, was 329—the numbers being in June, July, and August, 1842, 373—but in the same months in 1843, they had swollen to 702.

The annual "address of the Wesleyan conference to the societies under it care," is ever an interesting document to a great portion of the religious world. It occupies about two columns of the Globe of the 13th instant, and is signed by "John Scott, president," and "Robert Newton, secretary." The address is important, also, from its political character; exhibiting, as it does, a strong disposition, on the part of the Wesleyans, to cut all connection with toryism, for which connection they have hitherto been celebrated, and powerful, as a political party. The infamous conduct of France in the south Pacific ocean, is dwelt upon as a heavy calamity; and the attempt of the Church of England to introduce "the gorgeous ritual of the Church of Rome," is deplored as a complete abandonment of the vital and essential doctrine of "justification by faith only."—The establishment and maintenance of efficient day and evening schools, in large towns, and the further improvement of the valuable Sunday schools, formed by the connection, are earnestly commended to the body, so that the Anglo-Roman schemes of the Episcopal church may be averted. In alluding to Puseyism, they use the following words: "Opinions concerning the insufficiency of scripture as the sole, authoritative, and universal rule of faith and practice, the exclusive validity of episcopal ordination, and the necessarily saving efficacy of the sacraments—which can only be distinguished from Popery by an acute and practised observer, and which, in their necessary consequences, lead directly to Popery—have been revived when they were almost extinct, have spread with fearful rapidity, and are now held by a large number of the established clergy. As a natural result of such a state of opinion, an exclusive and persecuting spirit has appeared in many parts of the land. The influence of rank and station is arrayed, in various forms of annoyance and intolerance, against liberty of conscience; the common offices of good neighborhood are often denied to all but strict conformists; and every approach to Christian intercourse and co-operation for religious purposes, with those beyond the pale of Episcopal jurisdiction, is repudiated almost with indignation. A preference for Papists over their brethren of the reformation, is, in some cases, openly avowed, and feelings of tenderness, and even veneration, for the Church of Rome, are carefully cultivated.

Such is the fearful picture which the Wesleyan conference have drawn of Puseyism, displaying in golden lines the character, career, and consequences of the Oxford papacy. The description must make a solid impression on the Christian community; it will teach the wandering to arrest their steps, and the wary to be yet afraid.

From the Albany Weekly Patriot.

NEW-YORK, October 6, 1843.
Office, No. 35 Wall st.

SIR:—I this morning received a copy of the Albany Patriot, of the 26th of September, containing an editorial account of the proceedings of "the State Liberty Party Convention," lately held at Canastota, N. Y. in which I find the following passage:

"Mr. Dresser (Horace Dresser, Esq. of New-York,) also assailed John Jay, William Jay's son, for aiding a slaveholder by legal advice, to get a slave woman into his power. * * * His inference was, that 'if John Jay was a chip of the old block, the *block* needed to be looked to.'

I hope that a charge so damning to the character of an abolitionist, would require no denial with those who know me; but it is no less my duty on that account to notice it, when it has been thus publicly made in my absence to a body of men professing the same anti-slavery principles, which I openly avowed ten years ago, and which I have ever since consistently maintained. I ask leave, therefore, in your columns to pronounce it ABSOLUTELY FALSE, *and to deny as I do most explicitly that I have ever given legal advice, or rendered legal or other aid, directly or indirectly, against the freedom of any slave whatever.*

It is unnecessary for *me* to remark upon the character of this attempt to shake the confidence of abolitionists, in the purity of my father's principles, by slanderously representing his son as the abettor of a slave catcher. But lest it might be supposed, by any, from the boldness of this statement, that I am at all indifferent to the high and holy claims which fugitives from the prison-house of slavery have upon the Christian dwellers of our free States, I may perhaps be allowed to say, that I have always rejoiced, and always will rejoice, at every opportunity of aiding with food, clothing, money and advice, the self-emancipated slave, weary and way-worn in his search for the "inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." I have brought to the notice of the public the illegal tampering of slave-catchers with some of our judicial officers, and have used every exertion to obtain the indictment of a police justice, and marshal of this city for violating the provisions of the statute against kidnapping. I look with disgust and indignation upon those members of my profession who occasionally assist southern masters, or their northern hirelings, in recapturing their fellow countrymen, who, born with the same right to freedom as themselves, have, after a life of bondage, but just begun to taste its sweets; for I cannot help regarding the slavehunters of America, as second only in infamy—if indeed they are second at all—to the slave hunters of Africa.

Should any attempt be made to substantiate the charge that I ever "aided a slaveholder by legal advice," or by any other means, "to get a slave woman into his power,"—it will be time enough for me to descend to particulars, and to show that in every transaction in which I have been engaged touching the liberty of fugitives from slavery, my conduct has been such as to bring no dishonor upon my father's principles or on mine own. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN JAY.

To the editor of "THE ALBANY PATRIOT."

Communications.

LIBERTY PARTY.

Whilst I have been edified and much gratified with the sentiments advanced in your paper during the past year, I could not help regretting, exceedingly, the course taken by the Standard in relation to the liberty party. That any person of your ability, intelligence, and apparent sincerity, knowing that millions of your fellow-men are deprived of the rights of *liberty and the pursuit of happiness*, should be opposed to restoring those rights by political action, is to me certainly not a little surprising! What are we to think? What will the slaveholders think? What will their political allies of the North think? What will the Christians of the North and the South think? What will the *world* think, when they frequently see, in your paper, such language as the following held out? "The party came into existence not for the sake of principle, but the principle for the sake of party. It is nothing genuine. It is artificial, factitious; in short, it is a sham. It has hatched a whole brood of shams. The most notable of these is the dogma that an abolitionist cannot, without betraying the bleeding slave, retain a connection with either of the political parties, but is bound to come out from them." "If old abolitionists could stand the sneers of new organization a little while, and adhere manfully to their 'catechising and scatteration,' they would scatter slavery and third party to the four winds." Another article, under date of London, June, 1843, in commenting on the third party, says: "Surely, if there be one demon more efficient than another in establishing Satan's kingdom on the earth, it is this."

Who can for a moment believe that the two great political parties of our country are not chained to slavery, and bound to support it? Surely, no one possessed of the intelligence of the editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard. For as you have frequently shown this government to be pro-slavery, we may see the slaveholders and the strong advocates of slavery constituting almost the entire body of officers, national and State, legislative and executive, judicial, and foreign. See all this host, when candidates seeking for office, bowing to this Moloch, (slavery,) and saying, "Just help us to this office, and we will do just as you say, while we hold it." The head of one of the great political parties, whilst before the nation for the first office in the gift of the people, publicly states: "I do not hesitate to give it as my deliberate and well-considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power, [of Congress to abolish slavery in the district,] against the wishes of the slaveholding States, as imperative in their nature and obligations, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be." We hear the idol of the other party, at a different time, to insure him a seat in the presidential chair, publicly exclaim, "I have done and suffered more to support southern rights, than any other person north of Mason and Dixon's line." And in reference to his former pro-slavery acts, he said, *he was "determined to endorse them all."* A part of what this champion of blood here endorses, is embraced in his 4th of July (1838) speech, thus expressed: "The schemes of the abolitionists are fraught with *horrors* upon which an *incarnate devil* only could look with approbation." Evidences that this government is pro-slavery, might be collected to almost any amount. And strange as the dogma may appear, to friend Child, "that an abolitionist cannot, without betraying the bleeding slave, retain a connection with either of the political parties, but is bound to come out from them"—*so it is*, and so I hope and pray it ever will be; that the liberty party will keep entirely separate from all parties that can be termed *pro-slavery*—whose hands are stained with *blood and oppression*—the opinion of friend Child, "*old abolitionists*," and the *southern planters*, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Mr. Editor, can you suppose that the slaveholders themselves could have used language better suited to their purpose, had they had the entire dictation? I think not. What cares the slaveholder for your threats to scatter slavery, so that you scatter or destroy the party that votes it down? He cares not how much you talk and puff against slavery, so long as he sees you actively recommending and using the most efficient means to support it. We may well conclude that the plunderers of human rights will be gratified, and feel much strengthened, to see published through the length and breadth of the land, that their most formidable enemy "is a sham—that it has hatched a whole brood of shams," &c. Time will show what such shams will effect. *Moral suasion* is good; but that alone, is like the apostle's faith without works. "If a brother or a sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?" * * * * * * "Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well. The devils also believe and tremble. But wilt thou know, O vain man! that faith without works is dead?" So, whoever examines, will find that the good old book continually enjoins *works*, as being essential to effect the object.

Now, dear sir, though I would be distinctly understood that I unhesitatingly decline patronizing your paper any more, for the express reason that it avowedly opposes and endeavors to destroy what I understand to be the most efficient means for removing the sorest evil and the most formidable enemy that we have to fear; still, I entertain no hardness towards you, presuming that the cause of difference between us may be more in the head than in the heart. I would fondly hope that from this time forward, you, with me, will direct all your artillery against the common enemy; not only in your periodical, but at the *ballot-box*, at home and abroad, in private and in public, in the closet and by the wayside, until the foul monster is compelled to evacuate every foothold throughout the length and breadth of our land.

With due consideration, your friend,
and advocate for just rights,
R. FRENCH.

Pulaski, Oswego co. N. Y. Oct. 16, 1843.

REMARKS.

Our correspondent seems sincere, but more one-sided than is common even with his party. He takes it for granted that "the millions deprived of the rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness" by political action, can be restored to them in no other way than political action, and by no other political action than *his* political action. Another, and most capital error is, that *we* are opposed to political action on slavery in any form. This is a new proof of the slight impression which can be made on the mind of a partisan, by anything which is said by one whom he regards as an opponent. If we have inculcated any duty, it has been, in a special manner, that of voting for men, "who will do our anti-slavery work," and for no others; but to make, when we could, the two great parties help us elect them. We have urged our friends to the greatest activity and energy, not only in the actual conflict at the polls, but also in preparing for it, by drawing from all the candidates declarations of their sentiments on the subject of slavery.—Can anything be plainer, than that *the* parties will aim to present such candidates as will unite in their favor the greatest possible number of votes? So long as parties strive for victory, and men love themselves, they will do so. When candidates are nominated with a view to temperance votes in some parts, and to drunkards' and distillers' votes in others, will abolition votes be scorned everywhere? Believe it not. Had we gone on harmoniously upon the original plan, "connecting ourselves with no political party, but," as Mr. Birney said, "enstamping our principles upon all," there would at this time have been few nominations made in the free States without primary reference to their acceptability to abolitionists. There has been but one occurrence that has shaken our faith and confidence in this mode of operation; and that is, that old abolitionists suffered themselves to be laughed out of it by the liberty party. We have sometimes feared (but not believed) that it argued some fatal defect in that mode, that its friends could be induced so lightly to neglect it! If there were no other advantage than eliciting expositions of the views of distinguished men on all the great questions arising in the course of our advocacy of human rights, and of the purification of our parties and our country, it would be to us no trifling recommendation. Correspondence with distinguished aspirants to office will always be an exciting and useful branch of political action. Moreover, it leads the candidates themselves to reflect and examine; and *it leads the southern parties to proscribe!* We are glad that our correspondent follows his convictions, lead where they may; but we regret that they are so narrow and ill-grounded. Impatience for victory has caused many a fatal defeat.

Will our correspondent remember that at the bottom of all correct and reliable political anti-slavery action, must be a moral conviction of the wickedness of depriving a man of all the rights of a man, and sinking him into a brute; and that when this conviction is implanted in the mind, action of every kind tending to put an end to this wickedness, follows, of course. The hands obey the head. Political action follows moral conviction, as surely as a cart the horse. Then why should we expend our time and strength in pushing and sweating to make it run before?

We may be mistaken; we certainly arrogate to ourselves no superior sagacity, and much less infallibility; but we are in duty bound to express such convictions as we have; and we have none stronger than that if abolitionists had all remained true to their early principles, we should now have had *the* parties in the free States at our feet, (we mean it in no offensive sense,) and tens of thousands now in those parties, would have rejoiced at a result to which they had not independence enough to contribute.

We have so often gone over the general objections to a politico-abolition organization, that we shall not in this connection trouble ourselves with a repetition. We would, however, simply inquire of our correspondent whether, in the course of his experience with the Liberty Party, nothing has occurred to occasion misgivings in his own mind as to the fitness of political party tactics to be an instrumentality in a moral and philanthropic enterprise? Has he not already seen petty ambition, intrigue, deception, personal rivalry, and animosity, obtruding themselves where there was once only disinterested zeal for the slave, and brotherly love towards one another. We refer to the letter of John Jay, in another column, as one illustration of our meaning, and to the occasion on which Mr. Dresser made the statement which Mr. Jay contradicts, as another. The following extract from a letter of a prominent liberty party man, which has been lying by us for some time, will explain that occasion:

"I have just returned from the State Society anti-slavery meeting, and also the nominating State convention, held at the same time and place. Alvan Stewart and C. O. Shepard, the old candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor, were renominated, after a very stormy debate of one day. Judge William Jay and William L. Chaplin, were the other candidates. Stewart, I am sorry to say, showed too much of the demagogue, by advocating his own claims to an election; rather indirectly, to be sure, but none the less decidedly; and he was blistered all over by Gerrit Smith, who advocated the claims of Judge Jay. William L. Chaplin, who was brought forward to induce the abandonment of the other man; but Stewart got a majority, and was declared nominated. I opine that some will not labor very earnestly in his support. I never saw Smith half so much excited, and, as I thought, with much reason; *for a very unfair course was taken to prevent Judge Jay's nomination.*"

If we remember aright, it was R. R. Gurley who comforted himself with this comment, when the "third party" arose: "Abolition has lost its sacredness."—*Ed.*

STEPHEN TREADWELL.

POTTERS HOLLOW, 10th mo. 3d, 1843.

RESPECTED FRIEND.—My esteemed friend, J. P. Plank, informs me that thou art desirous of some account of the early life and religious labors of our dear deceased friend, Stephen Treadwell. At his request, and also of the family of the deceased, I have consented to make an effort, though I am conscious of my inability to do justice to the subject.

He was born on Long Island, in the 1st month, 1791; his parents were religious people, in membership with Friends. With them he removed, when quite young, to Washington, Duchess county, where he was early placed as a clerk in the mercantile business; for which he soon evinced a qualification beyond most of his years. He remained with this employer until about his 18th year, when he came to this place, and took charge of a store. He also taught school for a few months, in the course of this year; the writer of this was one of his pupils, and at that early period, strongly attached to him. He was at this time, however, gay and volatile in the extreme; being immoderately fond of music and recreation, which led him often to the ball-room, and much unprofitable society. In after years, this caused him many a deep-drawn sigh, and bitter pang. Here he became acquainted with Judith Russell, his present deeply bereaved widow, to whom he was married in the year 1814. He has left one child, an only son. In 1839 he gave into his charge all his business, that he might be more at liberty to do his Master's work.

From Potter's Hollow he went to Bridgewater, Oneida county, where he remained one year, to the entire satisfaction of his employer; yet here he formed many unprofitable acquaintances, who, as I have often heard him say, well nigh led him to the brink of ruin. But a gracious God watched over him, and girded him with a girdle, though he knew it not. Here he attached himself to the fraternity of Free Masons, and indulged in cards and other amusements, which were afterwards the source of much grief, and deep lamentation. He returned to Duchess county, and went into business with his former employer at that place, a wealthy and successful merchant. All the facilities requisite for a large and lucrative business were afforded him, and success attended him; but it was of short duration. He who had watched over him, and had followed him with the reproofs of instruction, had another work for him to do. He now saw that he had slighted these reproofs all his life long. Soon after his marriage, he was so powerfully wrought upon by the convictions of heavenly truth upon his mind, that he no longer consulted with flesh and blood, but gave up to the heavenly vision. It was at this early stage of his religious exercise, that the claims of Africa's suffering children took a deep hold on his mind, and from this time he became a strong advocate of their rights. He soon became uneasy in the business in which he was engaged, particularly the dealing in slave-grown goods; as thereby he apprehended he strengthened the hand of the oppressor. Here again he was faithful to his convictions. He consulted not with circumstances, nor reasoned with consequences, but broke up the business to which he had been reared, and for which he was admirably qualified, and retired to this place, an obscure part of the country, on a small farm, though he had little knowledge of agriculture. This was in the year 1816. From this time an intimate acquaintance and close friendship has existed between me and this highly valued and deeply lamented friend.

He first appeared in the ministry in the year 1818; but was not acknowledged until the year 1830, though in entire unity with his own monthly meeting. I find, from a reference to the records of our monthly meeting, that he performed no less than 19 religious visits, with minutes of unity and concurrence from that meeting. He traveled mostly with his own conveyance, at his own expense, being scrupulously careful not to allow even a toll-gate or a ferry to be paid for him; thus making the gospel he preached, without charge. He traveled nearly ten thousand miles in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Vermont. In all these religious labors, the cause of the oppressed slaves in our land was nearer to his heart than any other subject. He truly "opened his mouth for the dumb, and plead the cause of those that were appointed to destruction." In public and in private, it was the burden of his labors; and his practice corresponded with his precept. He was scrupulously careful that nothing about his person or his table should be the product of slave-labor. He was remarkably mild and pleasant in his disposition, and gentle in his manners. Hence, his life passed in as smooth and even a circuit, as perhaps falls to the lot of most men. Yet he had many deep inward conflicts, and some close outward probations, which he bore with the fortitude and submission of an humble and chastened mind. His last religious visit was to Nine Partners and Stanford Quarterly meetings, to the meetings constituting them, and to families of Friends, and others, in the compass of Nine Partners monthly meeting, including both divisions of society; the Orthodox branch, however, declined receiving him. Of this visit we have the most satisfactory accounts, as being favored beyond anything that preceded it. After this, he remained mostly at home. He attended the yearly meeting, in the 5th month, which proved a season of heavy exercise to his gentle spirit. The result to which that meeting came, in the case of his dearly beloved friends of New-York monthly meeting, (to one of which Charles Marriott, he was most closely attached,) gave him no little pain; not so much on his friends' account, as for the melancholy evidence it afforded of the present state of our once favored society. He visited this dear, now deceased friend, in the 7th month. Of his last visit, and its result, thou art already advised.

Alas! has our friend indeed gone to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns"? I can scarcely realize that we are to behold his face henceforth no more. Yet his spirit lives in the realms of blessedness; and though his life went out as a candle, yet his memory shall not perish, nor his name be blotted out. Both will live in the hearts and affections of thousands, who have listened, as in dumb astonishment, to the lofty eloquence with which his gifted lips were inspired. Though the archers shot at him, and hated him, yet his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob, who did bless him with the blessing of heaven above, and of the earth beneath; who annointed his head with oil, and shod his feet with the preparation of the gospel of peace and salvation; who crowned him with a crown of glory, and with the diadem of beauty, and gave him a name that shall never die. Affectionately, thy friend,

ISRAEL DRAKE.

CONVENTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

A convention of the abolitionists of Rhode Island was called to assemble at Apponaug, on the 11th and 12th of October, to take means for the repeal of certain oppressive and unequal laws on the statute books of the State.

The convention assembled agreeably to the call in the Freewill Baptist meeting-house, in Apponaug, on Wednesday, October 11th, at two o'clock, P. M. William H. Anthony, of Coventry, was chosen president, and Peleg Clark, of Coventry, and Martin Steere, of Apponaug, vice-presidents; C. M. Burleigh, secretary.

S. S. Ashley stated the object of the meeting; and after a desultory discussion, by Martin Steere, Ashley, and Burleigh, the following resolutions were introduced, and accepted for discussion:

1. Resolved, That the abolitionists of this State are earnestly requested to circulate petitions for the repeal of those laws on the statute book of the State, which give encouragement to slaveholding, or are unjust toward the colored man."

2. Resolved, That the Church and clergy of Rhode Island, are justly responsible for the existence of the unjust statutes of the State, which deprive the colored man of his equal rights, inasmuch as they are actively or tacitly their supporters.

In the discussion of these resolutions, it was stated that there were on the statute books of the State, laws which, first, allow the slaveholder to bring his slaves into the State, and hold them here;—second, forbid any person to harbor or assist a fugitive slave, under penalty of $300 fine;—third, prohibit any colored man from taking a license to sell ardent spirits;—fourth, exclude colored females from protection against the artful wiles of the seducer; and fifth, prevent colored people from taking part in military services. [The last named act has been passed *since* the constitution was adopted, which acknowledges the equal right of the colored man to all the privileges of citizenship. Its unjust effect will be seen at once, when it is remembered that, under the constitution, military service qualifies a man to be a voter. The poor white man can train, and thus obtain the privilege of the voter, on the same footing with the land-owner and the tax-payer; but the poor colored man cannot vote, unless he owns one hundred and thirty-four dollars worth of land, or pays one dollar into the State treasury.]

The convention adjourned to meet in the evening.

Evening session.—Convention met as adjourned—W. H. Anthony in the chair. The following resolution was introduced:

3. Resolved, That the right appreciation of slavery and their duties in relation to it, by the people of the North, would produce its abolition.

After discussion by S.S. Ashley and C. M. Burleigh, the convention adjourned to Thursday morning.

Thursday Morning.—Convention met—Wm. Aplin was added to the list of vice-presidents, and took the chair. Martin Steere opened the meeting with prayer. After a song, resolution No. 2, was discussed by Ashley, Steere, Burleigh, and others, when the convention adjourned to afternoon.

Afternoon session.—The convention met as adjourned, John Brown, of East Greenwich, took the chair. The resolution on petitions was taken up, and discussed by C. M. Burleigh, Dr. Spencer, of Apponaug, Martin Steere, S. S. Ashley; and after the discussion it passed unanimously. Resolution No. 2 was then taken up, and after some discussion, on motion of Mr. Steere, was amended, and adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That had the Church and clergy of this State, as a body, been faithful hitherto to the colored man, and the cause of human rights, a public opinion would have been induced under which the oppressive laws of the State would have been, ere this time, abrogated, therefore,

"Resolved, That the Church and clergy are, as a body, justly responsible for their present existence."

The following resolution and petition was then adopted:

"Resolved, That the following petition be recommended to the abolitionists of the State, and every friend of freedom be urged to forward its circulation, that the coming legislature may be moved to action by the united voice of the people:

PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Rhode Island:

The undersigned citizens, of ———, in the State of Rhode Island, respectfully ask your honorable body,

1st. To propose the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:—"No State shall tolerate slavery within its limits. or suffer any person under its jurisdiction to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

2d. To take measures for the abrogation of all constitutional provisions, and all laws of this State, making any distinction among citizens on account of color.

3d. To pass a law declaring and defining the rights of the people of this State, in the use of the means of conveyance furnished by the railroad companies therein, in order that the officers of said companies may no longer claim the right of insulting or assaulting any of their passengers, on the ground of a difference of color.

Adjourned.

Thursday evening.—W. H. Anthony in the chair—The resolution No. 3, discussed and adopted. The following committee was proposed by S. S. Ashley, and appointed by the convention, to get the petition printed and send copies of it to every town in the State: Wm. Aplin, George L. Clark, B. Arnold, jr. Amarancy Paine, John L. Clark, Jeremiah Reynolds, L. C. Matlock, S. W. Wheeler.

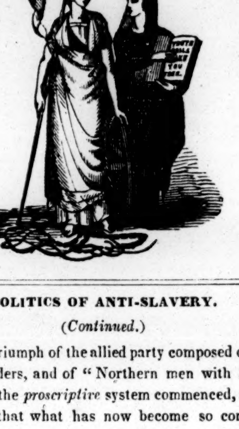
Voted, That the proceedings be drawn up by the secretary, and published in such papers as will publish them gratuitously.

The Liberator, and all papers in Rhode Island friendly to the object of the petition, are requested to copy.

W. H. ANTHONY, President.
C. M. BURLEIGH, Secretary.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1843.



POLITICS OF ANTI-SLAVERY.

(Continued.)

Upon the triumph of the allied party composed of Southern slaveholders, and of "Northern men with Southern principles," the *proscriptive* system commenced, and it is remarkable that what has now become so common as scarcely to excite attention, or obtain a passing notice, was acknowledged by its author to be in itself wrong, and justifiable only as an offset to previous wrong. This wrong was alledged to be the appointment, under preceding administrations, of none but federalists to office. Perhaps this was wrong; but if it was, it is evident that it was wrong in a degree very inferior to that of removing unexceptionable public officers to make room for political adventurers and partizans. If it was wrong even to fill the vacancies occurring from time to time, with political friends, how much greater the wrong to create vacancies for the purpose of so filling them! The real reason of carrying proscription into the subordinate offices throughout every ramification of the government, and all parts of the country, a thing never seen before, except at the heels of war and conquest, was that the slave party could not maintain their supremacy without it. Its only safety is to keep good men down, the dregs uppermost, and to treat the free States like conquered provinces. The morals of a plantation are based on force, fear, and fraud; so are the politics of a planter. It could not be otherwise than that the slave party and the proscriptive system would get into the government together. By this system, by a coalition based on it, by the intrigues, the bargains, the promises, pledges, compliances, and the thousand nameless forms of corruption, which necessarily heralded and attended it, the slave party found themselves with a strong majority in Congress; a majority ready to wheel and face with the unreasoning submission of mercenaries, at the word of a slave commander. With this majority it was that the act of non-intercourse with Hayti was passed, without the slightest pretense that any offense or provocation of any kind had been given us by that suffering and heroic people. With this majority the embargo, so odious to the North, was passed. Two-thirds of the Northern representatives resisted the wicked and ruinous policy with the spirit of martyrs, but the "northern men with southern principles," turned the scale, and we had to succumb. Upon the repeal of the embargo, the non-intercourse with Great Britain, and for a short time with France, was substituted for it, by a vote identical with that on the embargo. The declaration of war against Great Britain was carried with a like division.

We make no pretensions to view these transactions with the impartiality of history, and to award to the acts and motives of the parties and leaders, their respective shares of honor and shame; but we do say, that if slavery had not existed with its depraved morals, and seductive influences, it is not at all probable that either of those measures would have been adopted. The northern democratic *leaders* (for we would not impute corruption to the mass of that party,) were induced to lend themselves to the envious, ambitious, and grasping policy of the slaveholders; and a white slave-trade was established *within* the presidential mansion, as essential to the continuance of the black slave-trade *without*.

It would not be just to pass over the proofs of subserviency to the slave power, given at a subsequent period, by the northern federalists. The federalists feeling themselves proscribed and politically exiled in the midst of their countrymen, devoted themselves with the greater assiduity to the acquisition of wealth, and to the attainment of the distinguished rank in society, which the successful pursuit of wealth is sure, in this country, to confer. Stock dealing, banking, and the protection of manufactures by a tariff, were the only advantages remaining, to remind them that they sustained a relation to such a thing as the federal government. We find no fault with them politically, for their private pursuits, nor do we find occasion to impute much blame to them on public account, until they began to play the treacherous game of exempting slave clothing from import duties, in order to obtain the consent of slaveholders to extravagant and unjust duties for the protection of particular branches of northern manufactures. We do not charge this offense upon all the members of the federal party, but we think that it was sufficiently common to be considered characteristic of the leaders. The industrious and independent federal yeomanry of the North, (as fine a class of men as was ever found on the face of the earth,) have been almost as much deceived and abused by their leaders in respect to tariffs and currency, as the mass of the democrats in re-

spect to the support which their leaders have been lending to slavery. The northern leaders on both sides have been used by the slaveholders, now to uphold the power of slavery, now to exempt it from its share of the public burdens, and always to subserve its interest at the expense of the honest and industrious working and business men of the free States, the principal tax-payers of the nation, and the ultimate sufferers by all the partiality, injustice, blundering, and corruption o fthe government; by all the caprices of legislation, and by all the fluctuations in the trade and currency of the country.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT OF THE EMANCIPATOR.

Mr. Leavitt has put forth what he intends shall be taken for a reply to the article republished from the Liberator, and to our own. We should not have interfered in a matter already in hands so faithful and able, had we not stood pledged for many months to bring out a plain statement of this case. We entered upon the subject most reluctantly; but being in, we will not, if we can help it, suffer dust to be successfully thrown in our eyes, nor in the eyes of the public.

The pretended reply is made in pursuance of Leavitt's original policy of "standing mute;" the very best that the case admitted of. On this occasion he has varied without changing it. He virtually "stands mute," but makes a show of answering, thinking, apparently, that he may perhaps get with the public, and certainly with his partisans, the credit of having made an answer, while he virtually enjoys the safety of silence. This will not do. Too many eyes are turned upon this thing, for such a scheme to succeed.

The substance of our statement was:

That the American Anti-Slavery Society had purchased the Emancipator, and had published it for a period of seven years, at an expense of about $20,000 over and above the receipts from subscribers, which had amounted to about as much more;

That Mr. Leavitt, during the last three years before we were deprived of the paper, was editor at a salary of $150 per month;

That he was, at the same time, a member of the executive committee, and by the constitution entrusted with the disposition of the funds, and the management of the concerns of the society;

That by reason of his using the paper, and the influence of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the purposes of forming a *political party*, he lost the confidence of said society, and had reason to apprehend that he would be speedily dismissed from office and employment;

That when he was requested, by a formal vote of a majority of his colleagues on the executive committee, "to abstain from urging, in his editorial labors, the formation of a distinct anti-slavery political party," he paid no heed to this vote, but willfully persisted in a course which he knew to be weakening the confidence of his colleagues in the usefulness of the paper, and rendering them averse to appropriating money for its continuance and support;

That a few weeks before the annual meeting of the society for the year 1840 was to take place, he pressed the committee for the payment of "arrears" (real or pretended) of his salary, declaring that "he could not go on in the way" he then was;

That availing himself of the known and designedly increased aversion of the committee, to his use of the paper for a political purpose, and of their embarrassment for ready money, he made the proposition to become the proprietor of the paper for a nominal consideration; and that the said committee, Mr. Leavitt being one, in the absence of several of their number, and against the formal protest of another, accepted the proposition;

That Mr. Leavitt had attempted to justify this proceeding, by alledging "an *impossibility*" of carrying the paper on *for want of funds;* but that in the same document in which he asserts this, he also declares that the committee "could have carried it through," and that the reason, "as he supposed," why they did not, "was their dissatisfaction with *his* course, on the subject of politics";

That for the existence and continuance of this reason, Leavitt was alone responsible;

That however in point of fact the allegation of pecuniary inability was wholly false, there being then in the hands of Leavitt and his colleagues, books and other valuable property, to the amount of $11,760 12, over and above all the debts of the society;

That the sum required for the continuation of the paper up to the day and beyond the day of the annual meeting, was at most $300, over and above the regular receipts from subscribers;

That while so trifling a sum would have preserved to the society its great organ, the sum of $433 33 certainly, and probably $2,000 or $3,000, (as our account books, if we could have access to them, would show,) were raised for arrears of Mr. Leavitt's, Mr. Birney's, and Mr. Stanton's salaries, and for the outfits and salaries of the two latter, on a mission to Europe, a mission unauthorized by, and adverse to, their constituents;

That there was expended by Mr. Leavitt and his colleagues, during the year in which the embezzlement of our paper under a false pretense took place, $47,929 73; although the society had, by a formal vote at the commencement of the year, expressed its will that the expenditures by its executive committee for that year should be limited to about $30,000. It was obvious that as this sum was all that the society had voted, the calculations of Mr. Leavitt and his colleagues ought to have been predicated upon this basis, and to have included, *first of all*, an ample provision for sustaining our newspaper until the next annual meeting of the society. We now add a fact not known to us when we prepared our statement, that there was paid to Messrs. *Birney, Leavitt, Stanton,* and *an agent*, on account of their salaries and expenses in that year, no less a sum than $18,781 39. Let it be remembered that every one of these gentlemen had a voice and vote in fixing his own salary, and allowing his bills for his own expenses!

That not only were we robbed of our paper, but denied the privilege of seeing our subscription list, and communicating with our subscribers.

That although Mr. Leavitt's proposition did include in the nominal consideration, the supplying of subscribers for a year or less, who had paid in advance—estimated at $1,000—he took with the paper all the debts due from subscribers, estimated at $2,000; and to crown the whole, that the paper was, after all, continued at the sole expense of this society, up to the time of their annual meeting; and that Joshua Leavitt, after he had thus taken away our paper, did not scruple to continue to take from our treasury his salary for editing it!

Such were the main points of our accusation, with proofs drawn chiefly from records and other writings, under Mr. Leavitt's own hand.

Now he has not denied, nor attempted to answer one of these charges! In the two columns which he has published, he has touched nothing in these charges, except two unessential and subordinate propositions. One of them is the averment that the Emancipator had cost this society, besides the amount of subscriptions, $20,000. On this we give his words:

"The stories that have been told about ten or twenty thousand dollars *invested* by the society in the Emancipator, are sheer fabrications. There was not a dollar 'invested' in it beyond the nominal value of the subscription list, and the paper books in which the accounts were kept. The printing had always been done by contract. The committee never invested money in anything except in the books and tracts which they published and kept for sale, and the stereotype plates of their standard publications. The sums that had been expended for the Emancipator were no more an investment than the sums that had been expended in office rent, or fuel, stationery, and postage. They were alike a part of the current expenses of the society, necessary to its efficiency, and to the progress of the cause. Whether these or any other sums were judiciously expended, is not the question here. They were honestly expended by the committee, in the regular exercise of the *trust* reposed in them by their election to office. And the transfer of the Emancipator was equally honest, and done in good faith by all the parties concerned. The money was expended on the paper, partly in paying for the editing and printing, and partly in distributing large numbers of papers gratuitously, which was no more an investment than if it had been spent in the distribution of tracts."

Mr. Leavitt can be as prodigal of words on a false and immaterial issue, as he can be sparing or silent on the real points in dispute. Now, the real question under the charge to which this piece of verbosity is intended to be palmed upon us as a reply, is not how much the Emancipator had cost us, but whether we had bought it, supported and *owned* it. If it had cost us no more than *five dollars*, or had been *given* to us for nothing, that would not have altered the moral quality of the offense which we have charged upon Mr. Leavitt. And now as to the minor question of the amount. Mr. Leavitt says, in another place, that "the Emancipator had no pecuniary value, because it was then, and had been from the beginning, a bill of expense to the proprietors." There had then been *something* expended by the society for the paper, beyond its receipts. How much was it? The books will show. Mr. Leavitt has them; let him produce them. James S. Gibbons, who was one of the executive committee, and whose protest against the transfer is on record, says, and has always said, that "this bill of expense" had been $20,000. The attempt to shuffle together the Emancipator, "the books, tracts," &c. will not serve. We say so much was expended *on the Emancipator*, which Joshua Leavitt, being hired at a great price to take care of for us, did carry off, and now keeps and uses as his own. He says it "had no pecuniary value." Doubtless he had greatly diminished its value, but the society could have restored it by expurgating the politics. But how absurd to talk about "pecuniary value" of the newspaper organ of a benevolent society, engaged in so vast a controversy. We have said that members of the society compared the transaction, at the time of it, to the President of the United States selling the navy to an enemy. Nothing can be more just than this comparison. "No pecuniary value!" What would be the pecuniary value of Mr. Leavitt's *tongue*, separated from the busy brain which contrived this profitable mischief, and is now contriving irrelevant and evasive verbiage and mystification, to cover it up, withal? Will that tongue tell us that *it's* price in the mraket would be the full value of it to the *owner;* and prove it, by repeating, again,

"For what's the price of anything,
But so much money as 'twill bring?"

The Emancipator was the *tongue* of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Leavitt denies that the property which he called in his former defense, "a large amount," was in reality worth much. It was of a nature less precious than the Emancipator, because it could be replaced; the Emancipator could not. But, we do not concern ourselves with this property, except in so far as the possession and amount of it at the time of carrying off the Emancipator, under pretense that it could not be carried on, affects the character of that transaction. The subsequent disposition of that property, right or wrong, stands on a totally different footing from that of the Emancipator.

We have stated that the amount of that property was $11,760, 12. We now copy from the records of the executive committee:

Thursday, March 26, 1840.

The publishing agent reported the amount of stock on hand, debts due *to the society*, &c.	$18,350,86
Amount owing by society,	6,590,74
Balance in its favor,	$11,760, 12

Referred to the finance committee, with directions to discharge the debts of the society as soon as possible."

At this meeting it was, and after the above report, that Mr. Leavitt made his proposition to pluck out our tongue.

These are the only specific points that Mr. Leavitt has made in his pretended reply. In a *note*, however, we find the following:

"The committee (executive) were not trustees or agents, they were principals under the written constitution, which prescribed their duties. The society never passed a vote concerning the Emancipator, or in any other way adopted it as theirs, or took it out of the control of the committee. The committee bought it, sustained it, appointed the editor, were liable for its debts, owned it and sold it. In selling the Emancipator, and in assigning the other property they acted as owners; and as they acted in good faith, the purchaser for a fair price is unconcernable."

It is incumbent on Mr. Leavitt to show that the committee possessed this extraordinary authority, but he gives nothing but his word for it. The article of the constitution defining the powers and duties of the executive committee, is as follows:

ART. VI. The board of managers shall annually elect an executive committee, to consist of not less than five, nor more than nine members, which shall be located in New-York, who shall have power to enact their own bylaws, fill any vacancy in their body, employ agents, determine what compensation shall be paid to agents, and to the corresponding secretaries, direct the treasurer in the application of all moneys, and call special meetings of the society. They shall make arrangements for all meetings of the society, make an annual written report of their doings, the income, expenditures, and funds of the society, and shall hold stated meetings, and adopt the most energetic means in their power to advance the objects of the society."

There is nothing here that makes the committee "the owners" of any property; on the contrary, the whole spirit and tenor of the article expresses and implies that the ownership is in the society. "The income, expenditures, and funds *of the society*." Does this mean of the executive committee? Was the committee to render an account of what they did with their own? There was not a shadow of authority for selling our organ, unless it can be found in the last clause, viz: "and adopt the most energetic means to advance the objects of the society." Was the depriving us of our organ "the most energetic means to advance our objects?" Mr. Leavitt himself shall answer. In his first defense, published in the Emancipator, in August, 1840, four months after the transaction, he said:

"He thought the continuance of the paper *more indispensable* to the continued efficacy of the society, than any other expenditure; and he believed that they, [Mr. Leavitt and his colleagues,] could carry this through, if they would resolve upon it." The italics are Mr. Leavitt's.

It is not true that the committee were "liable for the debts" of the Emancipator, unless they chose to make themselves so, by assuming to act as principals, concealing their agency, and making and signing contracts in their private and individual capacities.

Was it ever heard, until Joshua Leavitt undertook these expositions of legal and moral principles, that the committee or managers representing religious or benevolent societies during the intervals of their annual meetings, have the absolute ownership of all the property of such societies, and may dispose of it at their pleasure, and that they incur, by accepting such trust, a liability to be sued for all the debts of such societies. If it were so, very few, we apprehend, would accept such trust, or contribute their money.

But we find decisive authority in the acts of Mr. Leavitt himself, and his colleagues, against his absurd and extravagant assumption. "In assigning the other property to trustees," they inserted a provision that the surplus, if any, after the payment of the debts, should be paid over and delivered—to whom? *to the society*. In this, Mr. Leavitt, as one of the committee, concurred, and this it is, that makes the wide difference between the assignment of the stock of our book store, (though that was improper and illegal,) and the embezzlement of the Emancipator.

Once more. In Mr. Leavitt's first defense, when the affair was comparatively fresh, it never occurred to him to assume that the executive committee were "principals," and "owners," not "trustees or agents." He took no such ground then. Of course it is an after thought, suggested by the pinch of his case.

It is hard to be compelled to go over such nonsense. There is not a respectable court in the country, that would listen to an answer of it. If Mr Leavitt speaks again, we hope he will give us something more worthy of a serious reply.

Mr. Leavitt endorses Mr. Torrey's threat of prosecuting all editors, who shall publish the facts we have stated concerning the embezzlement of the Emancipator. In the beginning of the reformation, the pictures and images of *saints* in the Dutch cities, were often found disfigured and soiled by the irreverent people. A law was passed that these effigies should be put so high as to be out of the reach of the people; but it was shrewdly remarked by a reformer, that it was all over with the *saints*, when there was no other safety for them than law. There is a striking peculiarity in Mr. Leavitt's edition, (we suppose the authentic one,) of this threat. It is confined to "whig editors!" How is this? We should hope, for the cause of abolition, and the honor of the country, that no "holy alliance" exists between the liberty party, with its clean-handed editor, and the democratic party, which those holy men have so often denounced as *equally* reprobate with the whigs.

Some of the liberty party editors, to screen Mr. Leavitt, have resorted to a trick which is very disingenuous, and undoubtedly libellous. They put forward the names of Judge Jay, Gerret Smith, and others, as having participated in the embezzlement of the Emancipator. These gentlemen were not members of the executive committee, and so far as the records of that committee show, had nothing whatever to do with the transaction.

Mr. Leavitt does assert one thing which *is* worthy of a serious reply, and the reader shall judge whether it helps him or elucidates the truth. He says:

"The article (in the Standard) contains a great many misstatements, no small number of which, must be willful; because the writer had before him both the records of the old committee, and the *full* and true statement of the affair which I published in the Emancipator in August, 1840."

Observe the cunning and assurance with which Mr. Leavitt attempts to shift the question. The true question is, respecting his guilt or innocence of the embezzlement of the Emancipator, and not of the veracity of the editor of the Standard. We may be guilty of ten thousand falsehoods, and yet he not be innocent in the matters charged upon him. It is to those matters that he must address his defense, if he would make out his innocence in the transaction or his honesty in anything. If in vindicating his innocence, he proves our falsehood, that will be right, and we must take the consequences. As to our statement, it was based either on the records of the executive committee, kept by Mr. Leavitt, as recording secretary, or on what he himself put forth in 1840 as "the full and true statements of the affair," the precise words, syllables and *letters* being in every instance quoted.

What are [illegible] think of the justice and candor of a man who publishes a sweeping accusation of "no small number of *willful* misstatements" with[illegible]ying a single one of them, and giving us [illegible]selves justice by explaining, or pro[illegible]stice by retracting, them! Does thi[illegible] desire to attain to truth or to have justice done? We assure Mr. Leavitt that we will with the utmost pleasure, retract anything we have said that is wrong, having no object or desire in making our statements but to present, to elicit, and to establish the truth. For the present we have only to add that Mr. Leavitt's first defense has been twice published verbatum and literatim in this paper, and if he desires it, it shall be published again; that we should have published his new defense in the same manner to-day, had not our columns been already appropriated before it reached us; that we shall, however, insert it entire next week; that meantime we have carefully copied every passage, which we have made the subject of remark; that on the other hand, Mr. Leavitt has never permitted the readers of the Emancipator, our old subscribers, to see for themselves any statement of our side of the case, nor even to read for themselves the passages from our publications, which he has selected for comment! We would appeal to Mr. Leavitt, whether this comports justice, whether it can be consistent with a sincere desire that his readers, or that any body, should come at the truth? We pause for a reply.

WEBSTER'S SPEECH AT ROCHESTER.

We have copied from the report of the New-York Tribune our extracts from this. An abolitionist cannot fail to see several considerable blemishes in the article; but we are disposed to be more pleased with what is great and good, than offended at what is temporizing and exceptionable in it. We look at the great principles, so strikingly set forth—the superior certainty, happiness, independence, and social strength of *free farming* above *slave planting*—the increasing predominance and destined triumph of popular intelligence, of reason and peace, over war and brute force; the power of an energetic, ingenious, industrious, and free people to meet and overcome pecuniary embarrassments, the duty of preserving a good character, though all else be lost, and doing justice at every hazard, and at any sacrifice. For these we thank Mr. Webster. Certainly our thanks would have been more prompt and hearty, if we could have perceived (had it been only by drawing his illustrations from facts nearer home, and better known,) that he was thoroughly impressed with the fundamental truth, he incidentally acknowledges, viz: That the first *protection*, which government owes the people, is "TO SECURE TO EVERY MAN THE EARNINGS OF HIS OWN LABOR." With all respect for Mr. Webster's great abilities [illegible]services, we ask him, whether he has not been t[illegible] public life, and is not now postponing this [illegible]dable of government, to the protection of [illegible]els, bags of sugar, and bales of cotton! But what he will say, can I do against [illegible] laws of independent *States?* We answer, th[illegible] *district* and a slave-trade.

"Let[illegible]ot be purified, or let it cease to be of New England[illegible]t it be purified, or let it be set aside from the Christian world; *let it be put out of the circle of human sympathies, and human regards; and let civilized men henceforth have no communion with it.*"

"If there be, within the extent of our *knowledge* or *influence*, any participation in this traffic, let us pledge ourselves here, upon the Rock of Plymouth, to extirpate and destroy it. It is not fit that the land of the pilgrims should bear the shame longer. I hear the sound of the hammer—I see the smoke of the furnaces where manacles and fetters are still forged for human limbs. I see the visages of those who by stealth, and at midnight, labor in this work of hell, foul and dark, as may become the artificers of such instruments of misery and torture."

MR. O'CONNELL AND MR. GARRISON.—We republish N. P. Rogers's strictures on the treatment, during some months past, of Mr. O'Connell to Mr. Garrison. In common with all American abolitionists, (all so far as we know,) we have felt aggrieved at the manner in which the Irish has thought proper to allude to the American LIBERATOR. We would fain hope that the motive suggested by Mr. Rogers could have had no agency in making O'Connell express himself in the unjust and dissembling manner he did. We know, and can imagine no justification of it. We should like to hear an explanation from Mr. O'Connell himself. In regard to the words of Garrison, at Exeter Hall, which are supposed to have rankled in O'Connell's bosom, we feel bound to say that we do not recollect an example in our time of more lofty and genuine moral courage. We will not believe that the great Irishman can have respected or loved him the less for that.

We are much obliged to Charles C. Burleigh for reminding us of this subject. The article had been selected two or three weeks for republication, and ought not to have been put aside so long.

VERMONT FOREVER.—Governor Mattocks has delivered the best anti-slavery message that an American governor ever wrote. We shall take pleasure in laying it before our readers next week. Yet he was bitterly opposed by the politico-abolition party!

HAYTI.—The French government have appointed M. Barrot minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, near the government of Hayti. M. Victor Place, will accompany the ambassador in the capacity of first secretary of the mission. Among the attaches are mentioned M. le baron Vaur, and M. le comte de Fontainelia.

We guess M. Guizot will hear from Mr. *Cass* about this business. *Barrot* is a good liberal name. Is it Odillon?

ALMANACS FOR 1844,

Can be had of Wm. C, Rogers, Utica, N. Y.; of Dr. Abraham Brooke, Oakland, Ohio; of Benjamin Bowne, Pittsburg, Pa.; and of Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg, Vt.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

[*By the Hibernia, from Liverpool, Oct.* 4.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a rumor that government is preparing to put down O'Connell's agitation. This would be a hazardous business.

The Rebecca riots are increasing. Government has offered a reward for the offenders.

The Indian mail had been lost by the steamer Memnon being wrecked off Cape Guardafui.

On dit that Sir Robert Peel has made overtures to Lord John Russell, for a coalition ministry.

The Duc d'Angouleme is reported to be dangerously ill.

Earl Grey is lying very ill at Howick Hall, Northampton. He has lost the use of his limbs.

A rumor is current at Vienna, of an intention to conclude an alliance between Austria, England, and France, to counterbalance the growing influence of Russia.

The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia are said to be on the best possible terms.

SPAIN.

It has been resolved by the legitimate sovereigns, they say, that Isabel shall marry the son of Don Carlos.

Prim has fought a battle with Gen. Ametler in Catalonia; and the latter, with about two hundred followers, was making for the French frontier. Barcelona is still in rebellion to the new government; but the insurrection does not appear to make rapid progress.

A powder magazine blew up in Madrid, killing 8 persons.

GREECE.

A revolution has taken place. It was anti-Bavarian, and in favor of native pretensions.

King Otho has been compelled to grant his people a constitution and ministerial responsibility. In speaking of it, the Greek Observer says: "Last night, at 2 o'clock, a few musket shots announced the assembling of the people in the quarters of Athens. Soon after, the inhabitants, accompanied by the entire garrison, marched to the palace, crying, 'The constitution forever.'" The king was compelled to yield; for while he hesitated, the military bands struck up the "Marseillaise" and "The Parisienne." He took the hint.

ITALY.

About the last of August, an insurrection broke out in Bolonia. It was headed by the young marqués of Tanara, the young count of Zambecieri, and a Piemontese officer, named Mezara. The plan was to take possession of the city. This failed, and the chiefs fled. Some 500 or 600 men made good their retreat to Saviegno and Bazzano, where they were still sustaining themselves. One Lambertini, of Bolonia, was said to be now at their head. Two brothers, of Bazzano, a corn merchant of the same place, and a gensd'arme, named Toni, were also among the leaders. Some of the papers speak of the disaffection as deep, and having ramifications throughout central and lower Italy. Proclamations are circulated even at Rome, attacking the government with great violence.

SWEDEN.

The king of Sweden has ordered to be laid before the next assembly of the estates a plan for the *emancipation of the slaves* in the island of Bartholomew. The number of slaves in the island is 595, and it is estimated that about $100,000 will indemnify their owners, if they are freed.

[Sweden decreed the abolition of the slave-trade in 1792—fifteen years earlier than Great Britain and the United States. The decree was not, however, to take effect until 1803, four years before the operation of British and American laws on the same subject, commenced. The number of slaves in St. Bartholomew, as stated by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, is 5,200, instead of 500. According to Mr. G. W. Alexander, it is about 700.]

CHINA.

The news reaches 17th June. The imperial commissioner who was to have met the English commissioner at Hong Kong, to exchange the ratifications of the treaty, had failed to keep the appointment. Preparations had been made for a splendid reception.

A Roman Catholic church has been opened at Hong Kong.

It seems to be thought that Americans, and all other nations, will be admitted to trade with China. The Spanish diplomatic agent had been assured by the governor of Canton that Spain would be admitted to equal privileges with Great Britain.

BRAZIL.

News to 1st September. The emperor was in daily expectation of his bride from Naples; and the Neapolitan fleet, which was escorting her, was met just out of the port of Rio, by a vessel arrived at Philadelphia.

MEXICO.

Santa Ana is laboring to improve the schools, agriculture, and mechanic arts. The second instalment of the United States indemnity has been sent to the United States. We learn from a private source, that the president is unpopular, and that elections are going against him. At this distance, we cannot judge of the merits of men and parties; but it does seem as if order and union were the first wants of Mexico.

No treaty was yet concluded with Yucatan. The president has issued a decree, closing on the 25th of October the frontier custom-houses, and putting an end, we suppose, to the Santa Fé trade.

At a ball in the president's house, in Mexico, a British flag taken in Texas was displayed among trophies; whereat the British minister took offense, and retired, and was followed by all the English.

There are three candidates for president, besides Santa Ana—viz: Francisco Eloriaga, J. I. Godoy, and Manuel Rineore.

HAYTI.

The convention to form a new constitution met on the 27th September. Col. Dalzon had attempted to get up a counter revolution, but was killed, and the attempt suppressed. It was confined to some young men, without regular employment. A soldier, named Regis, killed Dalzon, and had been raised to an officer. Gen. Lezarre has been installed Protector, in the place of Gen. Voltaire, deceased. The crop of coffee was excellent. Tranquillity prevailed throughout the island.

CHILE

Is the best governed, the most peaceful and prosperous of all the South American republics. It has always been so. One great reason is, *that they never adopted the federal system*, which has horribly distracted most of those States, and is distracting some of them at this moment.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Admiral Thomas, commanding the British squadron in the Pacific, has reversed all that Lord Paulet did, and has restored the islands to King Kamhameha. The Harwaian flag was raised under salutes from the vessels.

The Harwaian nation being now recognized by Great Britain, France, and the United States, may be considered as firmly established in its independence. Ten days were to be devoted to rejoicing.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

It appears that the inhabitants of Point Pêtre, Guadaloupe, are in a sad condition. It is said that the earthquake, and the expectation that slavery will soon be abolished, discourage them, and induce them to build only temporary houses of wood.

SIERRA LEONE.

We learn by the Cathleen, arrived at Philadelphia 18th instant, that two or three more slavers had been captured on the coast.

A considerable British squadron was constantly on the coast, notwithstanding which, the slave-trade was carried on extensively, and very few captures made.

The United States Gazette has learned from Captain Taylor, that whenever boarded by an English man-of-war, he was invariably treated with politeness, and no attempt made to search; merely as a matter of form, looking at a clearance or register, and often purchasing supplies of such articles as they stood in need of.

General Items.

Cassius M. Clay, was lately tried in Kentucky, for an assault, with intent to murder, on Samuel Brown, a Post-office agent of the government. It will be recollected that Mr. Clay, on the 1st of August, at a political meeting, was assaulted by Brown, abetted by several others, shot at and struck by a ball in the breast, which was only prevented by striking his knife-sheath, from reaching his heart. After an interesting trial, in which Henry Clay addressed the court in behalf of the defendant, he was acquitted by the jury. It is stated that Mr. Clay eloquently and sharply rebuked the present administration.

John Quincy Adams starts this week on his journey west. He is expected to reach Cincinnati on the 6th, and to lay the corner stone of the observatory on the 8th. Great arrangement have been made at Pittsburg, *Wheeling* and other places, to receive him. From Wheeling Mr. Adams received a few years ago, a letter threatening him, with assassination, because he presented a petition from that part of Virginia for the abolition of slavery. On Tuesday, Mr. Adams addressed his constituents at Dedham. God bless that good old man.

A letter from *Oregon*, dated in March last, states that many of the recent settlers are dissatisfied with the country, and were about to push into *California*. If the Mexicans don't look sharp, they will have another Texas affair.

Assassination.—Mr. Dwight, a tutor in Yale College, grandson of the late President Dwight, has died of wounds received some weeks since, from a student of the college. The elder students (sophomores, probably,) were engaged in playing some forbidden trick upon *freshmen*. Mr. Dwight and other officers interfered. Mr. Dwight seized one of the most active of the rioters, and was drawing him towards the light to identify him, and in this act, received from the student (whose name is Fassit, of Philadelphia,) three stabs in the groin and abdomen, with a knife or dirk the fellow carried. Fassit fled from New Haven, and has been arrested in Philadelphia, and admitted to bail! Is it intended that he shall go like Simmons, in Virginia? We wish not his *death*, though he has overwhelmed a family and community with grief never to be forgotten; but we do wish that he and others should be restrained from enacting new horrors.

Since the foregoing was written, we have learned from the Philadelphia Ledger, that great indignation exists in the city against Judge King, who admitted Fassit to bail; that a requisition had gone on to Harrisburg from the governor of Connecticut, and that Fassit had left the city.

The Dale, a sloop of war, T. A. Dale, commander, from our Pacific squadron, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 20th instant. The Dale left Valparaiso, August 1st. *Commodore Jones* was still in command, and had sailed in July for the Sandwich Islands. Commodore Dallas had not arrived out! This is proceeding leisurely enough, we presume, to satisfy the Secretary of Navy or State.

Patrick D. Cavanaugh, a school teacher in Maryland, seduced his step daughter, a girl of 15, and murdered her child. He has been committed to Montgomery county jail.

Law for colored men.—Two free colored men, citizens of New Orleans, went out of the State and returned. They were brought before the recorder, who decided that by going out of the State, they had forfeited their right to reside in it. On a *habeas corpus* before Judge Canonge, this decision has been reversed. The judge considered that the right to reside in the State was not forfeited by absence from the State, in less than *two years*.

Snow fell in Buffalo on Tuesday, 17th instant, to the depth of 9 or 10 inches.

General Bnrtrand has left Kinderhook to proceed to Boston, and to Quincy.

ABOLITIONISTS, PAY YOUR DEBTS!

The Executive Committee of the American Society have adopted the ONE DOLLAR PLAN, for the special purpose of paying the debt, for which partial provision only was made at the late annual meeting.

The question is now to be answered—*Does the American Anti-Slavery Society number twenty-five hundred members, who are able to pay One Dollar each, for the payment of its debt?* If so, we shall soon be an honest society. If not, we shall soon cease to be a society at all. Our operations cannot be continued, if we cannot go upon the cash system.

Friends of the Society are requested to act as agents in their respective localities, and to collect without delay, as much as they can, and remit to the Treasurer.

—

PAYMENT RECEIVED.

	Amount previously acknowledged,	$297
298	Alice H. Easton, Nantucket,	1
299	Ann Austin, "	1
300	Her husband, "	1
301	Mrs. May, Boston	1
302	Friends in North Oxford, Mass.	1
303	O. M. Stillman, Westerly, R. I.	1
304	Charles M. Brown, " "	1
305	Stephen Wilcox, " "	1
306	Amos Collins, 2d " "	1
307	David Smith, " "	1
308	Stephen Smith, " "	1
309	Jonathan P. Stillman, " "	1
310	George W. Noyes, " "	1
311	Thomas Perry, " "	1
312	Charles Perry, " "	1
313	William Donaldson, Cincinnati, Ohio,	1
314	John Curtis, jr. Boston,	1
315	William Ashby, Newburyport, Mass.	1
316	Lydia L. Walker, Leominster, Mass.	1
317	Dr. Robert Moore, Philadelphia,	1
318	Mary Sleeper, "	1
319	William Thatcher, Chester co. Pa.	1
320	Joseph Fussell, West Chester, "	1

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the week ending 10th mo. (Oct.) 21st, 1843.

Received for the Standard—The following persons have each paid $2: E. Beach, Newtown, Ct.; F. D. Smith, Macedon, Wayne co. N. Y.; William H. Harper, Nantucket, Mass.; Diodam S. Rogers, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Cherry & Dennis, do.; Lyman Stevens, do.; John O. Badger, do.; Ebenezer Burnham, Howard Valley, N. Y.; C. Donaldson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Thomas Donaldson, do.; Robert Comstock, Uncasville, Ct.; Joseph C. Martin, Chaplain, Ct.; Seth W. Boswell, Farmington, N. Y.; John A. Peabody, Rushville, N. Y.; William Twitchell, do.; J. B. Vanarsdale, do.; Mrs. L. S. Jarvis, Lexington, Mass.; John Curtis, Boston, Mass.; Elmira Seymour, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Samuel J. Titus, Tecumseh, Mich.; J. C. Rich, Penfield, N. Y.—Total $42.

Solomon Fitch, Geneva, Ohio, $3; Isaac Fitch, do. $3; Dr. Turner, Richfield, N. Y. $8; Gideon H. Smith, Macedon, N. Y. $1; Joseph Babcock, Warwick, R. I. $1 50 cts.; Dr. A. Wallridge, Clappville, Mass. $1 66; Mrs. C. Stone, do. $1; J. C. Emory, Louden, N. H. $1 50 cts.; O. M. Stillman, Westerly, R. I. 50 cts.; C. A. Coleman, Homer, N. Y. $1; William Cornell, Factoryville, Penna. $3.—Total $25 16.

Donations.—A friend Clappville, Mass. 34 cts.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, *Treasurer*.

NOTICES.

CONVENTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following appointments have been agreed upon, as part of the "double series of conventions" to be held in Pennsylvania:

On the 3d and 4th of November there will be simultaneous meetings in New Brighton and Washington; Messrs. Remond, Munroe, and Gay, will attend the former, and Bradburn, Douglas, and White the latter. On the 6th and 7th, the whole force will meet in Pittsburgh, and hold there a general convention for Western Pennsylvania. From the 7th to the 12th, meetings will be held at such places, west of the mountains, as the friends in Pittsburgh, in consultation with others in that region, may agree upon.

On the 15th and 16th, Bradburn, Douglas, and White, will be expected at Harrisburg; on the 17th, at Middletown; on the 19th at Lampeter; on the 20th at Sadbury; on the 22d at Coatesville; on the 23d, perhaps, at East Fallowfield; on the 25th, at West Chester; on the 27th, at Radnor; and on the 29th, and 30th, at Norristown.

The other series of conventions, to be attended by Munroe, Gay, and Remond, will commence east of the mountains, at Gettysburg; an appointment has been made for them at that place and vicinity, on the 16th and 17th; another at Petersburg on the 18th and 19th; and another on the 20th, at York. Between the 20th and 31st, these brethren will hold meetings at Elk-Ridge, Kennett Square, Marple, and other places not yet definitely concluded upon, and at such times as shall hereafter be announced.

It is the earnest request of the executive committee of our State society, that the friends of abolition, in all the different places above mentioned, will commence, forthwith, vigorous preparations for holding large meetings. No stone should be left unturned to bring out the people—such an opportunity of making converts to the cause may never again occur. Advertisements through the county papers, and by means of posted bills, should be published at the earliest date, and done so thoroughly as to leave no one unnotified.

It will be seen from the preceding list, that there is a number of days between the 15th and 31st, for which no appointments have been made. Such friends of the cause as may be living in places not too far out of the lecturers' track, and where they may think that meetings could be advantageously held, are requested to communicate without delay with J. M. M'KIM.
No. 31 North Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.

The members of this society are requested to call at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, and obtain memorials to Congress and to the State Legislature for circulation. Let the work of soliciting subscribers be promptly commenced.

JUNIOR A. S. SOCIETY PHILADELPHIA.

The public meetings of this society for the ensuing season will commence on Friday evening, October 20th, at the hall of the Wilbur Fisk Institute, Northwest corner of Sixth and Haines streets.

C. C. Burleigh will address the meeting; after which, there will be a discussion on the question: "Have the citizens at the North a right to interfere with slavery at the South?"

The public in general, and abolitionists in particular, invited to attend. EDWIN SALTER, Secretary.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF RHODE ISLAND.

Beloved Friends:—Let there be no delay in making a vigorous and united effort to pour in a flood of petitions, or *one mass* petition, to the legislature at the January session. This labor is yours to perform. May no unfaithfulness on your part, defeat its success. Petitions will be found at the anti-slavery office in Providence. In the name of the slave and the injured colored man, I entreat you, one and all, be up and doing this great effort.

C. M. BURLEIGH, *Agt.*
Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society.

MENDI MISSION.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges the receipt from the following named individuals, the sum affixed to their respective names, for the support of the Mendi Mission in Africa, viz:

From Charlotte Le Moyne, Washington, Pa. $10; Rev. Henry Grew, Philadelphia, $10; Prof. C. D. Cleveland, Philadelphia, $5; George H. Stuart, Philadelphia, $20; William W. Causler, Philadelphia, $5; M. A. B. 50 cts; total, $50 50.

Funds are now urgently needed to enable the mission to prosecute efficiently its labors for the good of the benighted children of Africa. It is purely an anti-slavery mission in all its connections and operations, and there is abundant reason to believe it will be instrumental in doing more for the suppression of the slave-trade in that injured and bleeding land, than the combined navies of the whole world. Contributions will be thankfully received by Lewis Tappan, New-York, or by the subscriber,

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.
No. 16 Commerce street.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16th, 1843.

KENNETT SQUARE A. S. SOCIETY.

The Kennett Anti-Slavery Society will hold a stated meeting at New Garden Lyceum, on Saturday, the 11th of November, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES B. PUGH, sec'y.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society again presents to your notice, with much confidence, the subject of our annual sale of useful and fancy articles. The prompt liberality with which you have hitherto responded to our calls, and the zealous energy with which you have adopted this measure as your own, convince us that you perceive its utility, and need no argument from us on that point. It also assures us, that you are ready to join heartily with us, in similar, but more extensive labors, during the present year. The results of our last sale, which, at a time of great financial perplexity and embarrassment among all classes, was unusually successful, encourage us to enlarge the scale of our operations, and to depend, most confidently, upon you for aid in our preparations for the sale of 1843. All that is necessary for the accomplishment of our plans, is, that each should faithfully perform his or her part of the labor; and in deciding what that portion is, let each seriously consider how much those who know, by its enjoyment, what *freedom is*, owe to those who know it not. The fetter of the slave presses not less heavily, dear friends, because we have become partially inured to its contemplation. Shall not this year's efforts prove that we remember this fact?

Respecting the manner of aiding us, you can no longer need information. The committee would merely suggest that it is highly desirable that the materials used in the preparation of all articles, should be the produce of free labor, that we may not be guilty of robbing the slave of the fruits of his toil, in order to procure means to effect his emancipation.

The contributors to our last sale may be glad to learn that a portion of the avails of their labor have been devoted to the support of the National Anti-Slavery Standard—that potent instrument of good to the cause of Freedom. They who wish for further information respecting the appropriation of the proceeds, are referred to the last report of the treasurer of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society.

Let us begin our preparations immediately, and devote to the work as much time, labor, and money, as we should wish an enslaved brother or sister to devote to it, if our situations were reversed.

Sarah Pugh,	*Anna M. Hopper,*
Maria M. Davis,	*Mary Grew,*
Jannet Jackson,	*Mary Shaw,*
Harriet D. Purvis,	*Margaret Jones,*
Sarah H. Wise,	*Elizabeth J. Neall,*
Margaret A. Griscom,	*Emma Parker,*
Sarah M. Douglass,	*Sarah A. McKim.*

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS A. S. FAIR.

The undersigned give notice that the tenth Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair will be held in Boston, during the next Christmas and New-Year's season; and they ask the help of all who value human freedom, knowing that the appeal must find a response in every good, Christian heart: for it is not a sectarian scheme—it is not a political party, which they have in view; but a great national undertaking for humanity. Not forcibly, but peacefully; not in the spirit of hatred, but, as it has been begun, in the spirit of love, would they have this generation accomplish its great work on earth—the extinction of slavery. It is a work which cannot safely be delayed an hour; and they hope, by this effort, to do much towards awakening all hearts to the emergency.

The funds raised will be devoted, as heretofore, to the diffusion of anti-slavery truth, and to sustaining and cheering onward such devoted persons as have given their lives to the glad yet severe service of arousing an unwilling nation to a sense of its moral responsibilities.

M. W. Chapman,	*Lavinia Hilton,*
Ann T. G. Phillips,	*Hannah Tufts,*
Mary G. Chapman,	*Catherine Sargent,*
Susan Cabot,	*M. A. W. Johnson,*
Eliza Lee Follen,	*Caroline Weston,*
Olivia Bowditch,	*Anna R. Philbrick,*
Sarah S. Russell,	*Mary Young,*
Sarah B. Shaw,	*Harriet Jackson,*
Helen E. Garrison,	*Mary F. Rogers,*
Louisa Loring,	*Louisa M. Sewell,*
Anne Warren Weston,	*Caroline F. Williams,*
Thankful Southwick,	*Abby Southwick,*
Henrietta Sargent,	*Mary Willey,*
Maria White,	*Marian Fuller.*

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD.

ASHES.	
Pot, first sort	4.50 a
Pearl	5.31½ a .
CANDLES.	
Mould, tallow lb.	9 a 11½
Dipped do.	— a —
Sperm	31 a 33
COAL.	
Liverpool, chaldron,	. a 10.50
Newcastle	7.50 a 9.50
Scotch	7.00 a .
Sidney Pictou	8.00 a 8.50
Anthracite, 2,000lbs.	4.75 a 5.50
COFFEE.	
Java	10½ a 11
Sumatra	7 a 7½
Porto Rico	7¾ a 8½
Laguayra	6¾ a 8
Cuba	6¼ a 8
Brazil	7 a 7½
St. Domingo	5½ a 6
COTTON.	
New Orleans	6¼ a 11
Alabama	6¼ a 11
Florida	6¼ a 9
Upland	6¼ a 9½
Upland, fair	8 a 8¾
Upland, good and fine	8½ a 8¾
DOMESTICS.	
Shirtings, brown 3-4	3¾ a 4½
do. do. 7-8	5 a 6
do. bleached	4 a 7
do. S. I. do.	7 a 11
Sheetings, brown 4-4	5 a 7
do. do. 5-4	10 a 12½
do. bleached 4-4	7 a 12
do. do. 5-4	12 a 15
Calicoes, blue	7 a 12
do. fancy	4 a 18
Plaids	7 a 10
Stripes, fast colors	7 a 10
Satinetts	25 a 80
Checks 4-4	7 a 10
Cotton yarn, 5 a 13	11 a 14
do. 14 a 13	— a 15
do. 20 a 23	— a —
DRUGS & DYES.	
Alum, lb.	3 a
Cochineal	90 a 1.00
Copperas	1½ a 1¾
Gum shellac	9 a 13
do. copal washed	35 a 42
do. Arabic	15 a 38
Madder	11 a 16½
Oil of Vitriol	2.50 a 2.75
castor, gall.	90 a 95
Tartaric acid, lb.	38 a 40
Verdigris	22 a 25
Vitriol, blue	8 a —
DYEWOODS.	
Brazilletto, ton	25.00 a 27.00
Camwood	50.00 a 60.00
Fustic, Cuba	23.00 a 26.00
do. Tampico	16.00 a 18.00
Logwood, Cpy.	27.00 a 28.00
FEATHERS.	
Live, foreign lb.	13 a 24½
do. American	29 a 33
FISH.	
Dry cod, cwt.	2.31 a 2.37½
Dry scale	1.26 a 1.50
Pickled, bbl.	–.— a 3.00
do. salmon, tce	17.00 a 17.50
Smoked do. lb.	.14 a .15
Mackeral, 1, bbl.	9.75 a .
do. No. 2	7.75 a 8.00
do. No. 3	. a 5.75
Shad, Ct. hf. bbl.	6.00 a 6.75
Bucksp't. bbl.	10.00 a
Mass. do.	12.50 a 13.00
Herring, pickled	2.87 a
do. scale box,	70 a .
do. No. 1	40 a .
do. No. 2	30 a .
FLAX.	
Russia, lb.	8 a 11
American	8 a 8½
FLOUR & MEAL.	
Western canal	4.50 a 4.53¼
Troy	4.50 a 4.53¼
Ohio, via canal	4.50 a
Michigan	4.50 a
Philadelphia	. a
Baltimore	. a
Richmond c. mills	5.62 a 5.75
do. country	4.62½ a 4.75
Brandywine	4.62 a
Georgetown	4.62½ a .
Alexandria	5.50 a .
Fredericksburg	. a .
Petersburg	. a .
Rye flour	3.00 a 3.12½
Indian meal	2.75 a 2.81
do. per hhd.	12.50 a 13.00
GRAIN.	
Wheat, Ohio bush.	94 a .96
do. Genesee	94 a .96
do. Southern new	85 a .91
Rye northern	67 a .6[illegible]
Corn north'n & Jersey	51 a .53
Southern	52 a .53
Barley, N.R.	45 a .48
Oats, northern	27 a .27
do. southern	21 a .22
do. New-Jersey	
Beans, tce.	7.00 a 8.00
Peas do.	6.00 a 9.00
HEMP.	
Russia, ton	1.70 a 1.85
Manilla	. a 1.50
American, dew rot	100.00 a 115.00
do. water rot	120.00 a 180.00
HIDES.	
B. A. & Rio Grande, lb.	13 a 13½
California	4 a 11
Oronoco	12 a 12½
Mexican	11 a 12½
S. American horse, piece	a
Calcutta, dry	65 a 95
HOPS.	
First sort 1841, lb.	6 a 9
HORNS.	
Ox, hundred	3.00 a 5.00
Cow	1.00 a 2.00

IRON.	
Pig, Eng. & Sc. ton	27.00 a 29.00
do. American	25.00 a 28.50
Bar do. rolled	a 70.00
do. Russia PSI	a 100.00
do. do. new do.	75.00 a .
do. Swedes	70.50 a 80.00
do. Eng. com.	. a 57.50
do. do. refined	. a 70.00
Sheet E. & Am. lb.	5¼ a 5½
Hoop do. do. cwt.	5.00 a 5.50
LEAD.	
Pig, 100 lbs.	3.50 a 3.62½
Bar, lb.	4 a 4¼
Sheet	4½ a
Old	
LEATHER.	
Oak lb. (sole,)	19 a 24
Hemlock, light	16 a 17
do. middle	15½ a 19½
do. heavy	14 a 15
do. amaged	13 a 14
LUMBER.	
Boards, N. R. M. ft.	30.00 a 25.00
do. east pine	10.00 a 12.00
do. Albany, piece	7 a .17
Plank Ga. pine, M. ft.	.20 a .28
Scantling pine	14 a .15
do. oak	31 a .33
Timber oak, cu. ft.	25 a .37
do. Ga. yel. pine	35 a .40
Shingles, cy. M.	12.00 a 14.00
Staves w. o. pipe M	42.00 a 44.00
do. do. hhd.	30.00 a 35.00
do. do. bbl.	27.00 a 35.00
do. r. oak hhd.	20.00 a 21.00
Heading, w. o.	41.00 a 50.00
Hoops	21.00 a 30.00
MOLASSES.	
New-Orleans, gall.	24 a 26
Porto Rico	25 a 26
St. Croix	26 a 27
Trinidad, Cuba	24 a 25
Martinique & Guadaloupe	a
Havana & Matanzas	19 a 23
Neuvitas	26 a 24
NAILS.	
Cut, 4d a 40d	3½ a 4½
(3d 1 cent and 2d 2 cents more.)	
Wrought, 6d a 20d	10 a 12½
Horseshoe, No. 7 a 9	18 a 20
NAVAL STORES.	
Tar, bbl.	1.37½ a 1.75
Pitch	1.12½ a 1.25
Rosin	.65 a 1.00
Turp. Wil'ton soft	2.25 a 2.50
do. N. C. soft	2.37½ a 2.50
Spirits turp'tine gal.	38 a .40
OILS.	
Olive, gall.	83 a 86
Linseed, American	74 a 76
Whale	42 a 45
Sperm, fall	75 a 77
do. winter	82 a 87
PROVISIONS.	
Beef mess bbl.	6.00 a 6.50
do. prime	3.37½ a 4.25
do. cargo	. a .
Butter, prime	12 a 14
do. ord. to good	8 a 10
do. common	6 a
Hog's lard	5½ a 7
Pork, mess bbl.	10.87½ a 11.00
do. prime	9.87½ a 10.00
do. cargo	. a .
Cheese, Am. lb.	4 a 5½
Hams smoked	5 a 7
RICE.	
100 lbs.	2.75 a 3.00
STEEL.	
German lb.	10½ a 13
English, hoop L.	13 a 13½
Trieste, in boxes	6¼ a 7
American	5 a
Spring	5¾ a 6
SUGARS.	
St. Croix, lb.	6¾ a 7¼
New-Orleans	6 a 7¼
Cuba, Muscovado	6¾ a 7¼
Porto Rico	6¾ a 7¼
Cuba, white	9¾ a 10¼
do. brown	6¾ a 7¼
Brazil, white	7¾ a 8¾
do. brown	a
Manilla, brown	a 6½
Lump	a
Loaf	11½ a 12½
SALT.	
Turkish Isl. bushel	a 27
Bonaire	a
Curacoa	a 26
Ivica	a
Cadiz	a
St. Kitts	a
Lisbon	a
Liverpool, ground	a 25
do. do. sack	. a 1.15
do. do. fine	1.35½ a 1.47
SOAP.	
New-York, brown lb.	5 a 7
Castile	11 a 11½
TALLOW.	
Foreign, lb.	a
American	7 a 7½
TEAS.	
Imperial, lb.	35 a 90
Gunpowder	35 a 90
Hyson	38 a 90
Young Hyson	30 a 90
Hyson skin	24 a 65
Souchong	25 a 60½
Bohea	a
TIN.	
Block, South Am. lb.	a
do. East India	14½ a 14½
In plates ⅞ ⅜ box	8.25 a 8.75
WOOL.	
Am. Sax'y. fleece, lb.	36 a 37
do. merino	30 a 33
Pulled, superfine	29 a 30
No. 1	26 a 26
No. 2	19 a 20

Poetry.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE PRIEST AND THE LEVITE

"And when he saw him, he passed by on the other side."

The air was sultry, and the burning ray
Of noontide fell upon the dusty way,
While not a breath among the olives played,
And the high palm-trees scarce a shadow made,
As to Jerusalem's high, sacred fane,
A Levite journeyed o'er the weary plain.
With wide phylacteries, and ready prayer,
He sought the morrow's sacred feast to share;
And as he came, he saw, in weltering blood,
A wounded stranger lying in the wood;
But passed along, and hoped that he might live,
And prayed that God would strength and healing give;
Then hasted on, with sanctimonious gait,
To pour his alms within the temple's gate,
And send a blessing to some foreign shore,
Where charitable deeds were needed more.

Is there no lesson in this tale, to move
Our spirits with a neighbor's pitying love?
And the rebuke our Saviour's warning gave,
Shall it not nerve our hearts to help the slave?
Shall *we* pass by on the other side,
Nor seek to quell Oppression's angry tide,
And think with guiltless hands to find a place
Among the accepted sharers of his grace,
While brethren perish here for heavenly bread,
While foreign tribes at our expense are fed?*
Is it no task of ours to chase with light,
The gloom of slavery's hopeless, starless night,
And pour upon Oppression's angry gaze,
The living radiance of Truth's scorching blaze?
To wash our hands, our skirts, and conscience, clear
Of this dark, fearful stain of guilt and fear?
And speak with kind, yet plain and fearless tone,
Of all the misery by this system shown?
And hope, with prayer, and tears, and earnest aid,
The master's slumbering spirit to persuade.
And prove his interest and his duty plain,
To loose at once the captive's chain?

PHILADELPHIA, September, 1843. C. S. M.

* This should we do, and not leave the other undone.

From the Democratic Review.

THE FATHERLAND.

BY J. RUSSELL LOWELL.

Where is the true man's fatherland?
Is it where he by chance is born?
Doth not the free-winged spirit scorn
In such pent borders to be spanned?
Oh, yes! his fatherland must be,
As the blue heaven, wide and free!

Is it alone where freedom is,
Where God is God, and man is man?
Doth he not claim a broader span
For the soul's love of home than this?
Oh, yes! his fatherland must be,
As the blue heaven, wide and free!

Where'er a human heart doth wear,
Joy's myrtle wreath, or sorrow's gyves,
Where'er a human spirit strives
After a life more pure and fair,
There is the true man's birthplace grand!
His is a world-wide fatherland!

Where'er a single slave doth pine,
Where'er one man may help another,—
Thank God for such a birthright, brother!
That spot of earth is thine and mine;
There is the true man's birthplace grand!
His is a world-wide fatherland!

NEW ENGLAND.

BY JAMES G. PERCIVAL.

Hail to the land whereon we tread,
Our fondest boast;
The sepulchre of mighty dead,
The truest hearts that ever bled,
Who sleep on Glory's brightest bed,
A fearless host;
No slave is here; our unchained feet
Walk freely as the waves that beat
Our coast.

Our fathers crossed the ocean's wave,
To seek this shore;
They left behind the coward slave,
To welter in his living grave:
With hearts unbent, and spirits brave,
They sternly bore
Such toils as meaner souls had quelled;
But souls like these, such toils impelled
To soar.

Hail to the morn, when first they stood
On Bunker's height,
And, fearless, stemmed the invading flood,
And wrote our dearest rights in blood,
And mowed in ranks the hireling brood,
In desperate fight!
O, 'twas a proud, exulting day,
For even our fallen fortunes lay
In light.

There is no other land like thee,
No dearer shore;
Thou art the shelter of the free:
The home, the port of Liberty,
Thou hast been, and shalt ever be,
Till time is o'er.
Ere I forget to think upon
My land, shall mother curse the son
She bore.

Thou art the firm, unshaken rock,
On which we rest;
And, rising from thy hardy stock,
Thy sons the tyrant's frown shall mock,
And slavery's galling chains unlock,
And free the oppressed.
All, who the wreath of Freedom twine
Beneath the shadow of their vine,
Are blessed.

We love thy rude and rocky shore,
And here we stand—
Let foreign navies hasten o'er,
And on our heads their fury pour,
And peal their cannon's deepest roar,
And storm our land;
They still shall find our lives are given
To die for home;—and leant on Heaven
Our hand.

CONSOLATIONS.

Mourner! thou seekest Rest.
Rise from thy couch and dry thy tears unblest,
And sigh no more for blessings now resigned.
Go to the fount of life which ever flows;
There thou mayest gain oblivion of thy woes,
There shall thy spirit own a sweet repose.
Seek rest and thou shalt find.

Seek Peace and Hope and Rest:
And as the eagle flutters o'er her nest,
And bears her young, all trembling, weak, and blind,
Up to heaven-gate, on her triumphant wing;—
So shall the Lord thy God thy spirit bring
To whom eternal suns their radiance fling.
Him seek and thou shalt find.

Miscellany.

HOW JESUS WAS RECEIVED.

Truth never yet fell dead in the streets; it has such affinity with the soul of man, the seed, however broadcast will catch somewhere, and produce its hundredfold. Some kept his sayings and pondered them in their heart. Others heard them gladly. Did priests and Levites stop their ears? Publicans and harlots went into the kingdom of God before them. Those blessed women, whose hearts God has sown deepest with the orient pearl of faith; they who ministered to him in his wants, washed his feet with tears of penitence, and wiped them with the hairs of their head, was it in vain he spoke to them? Alas, for the anointed priest, the child of Levi, the son of Aaron, men who shut up inspiration in old books, and believed God was asleep. They stumbled in darkness, and fell into the ditch. But doubtless there was many a tear-stained face that brightened like fires new stirred, as Truth spoke out of Jesus' lips. His word swayed the multitude as pendent vines swing in the summer wind; as the spirit of God moved on the waters of chaos, and said, "Let there be light," and there was light. No doubt many a rude fisherman of Gennesareth heard his words with a heart bounding and scarce able to keep in his bosom, went home a new man, with a legion of angels in his breast, and from that day lived a life divine and beautiful. No doubt, on the other hand, Rabbi Kozeb Ben Shatan, when he heard of the eloquent Nazarine, and his Sermon on the Mount, said to his disciples, in private, at Jerusalem, "This new doctrine will not injure us, prudent and educated men; we know that men may worship as well out of the temple as in it; a burnt-offering is nothing; the ritual of no value; the Sabbath like any other day; the law faulty in many things, offensive in some, and no more from God than other laws equally good. We know that the priesthood is a human affair, originated and managed like other human affairs. We may confess all this to ourselves, but what is the use of telling it? The people wish to be deceived; let them. The Pharisee will conduct wisely like a Pharisee—for he sees the eternal fitness of things—even if these doctrines should be proclaimed. But this people, who know not the law, what will become of *them*? Simon Peter, James, and John, those poor unlettered fishermen, on the lake of Galilee, to whom we gave a farthing and the priestly blessing, in our summer excursion, what will become of them when told that every word of the law did not come straight out of the mouth of Jehovah, and the ritual is nothing! They will go over to the flesh and the devil, and will be lost. It is true, that the law and the prophets are well summed up in one word, love God and man. But never let *us* sanction the saying, it would ruin the seed of Abraham; keep back the kingdom of God, and "destroy our usefulness." Thus went it at Jerusalem. The new word was "Blasphemy," the new prophet an "Infidel," "beside himself, had a devil." But at Galilee, things took a shape somewhat different; one which blind guides could not forsee. The common people, not knowing the law, counted him a prophet come up from the dead, and heard him gladly. Yes, thousands of men, and women also, with hearts in their bosoms, gathered in the field, and pressed about him in the city and the desert place, forgetful of hunger and thirst, and were fed to the full with his words, words so deep that a child could understand them; James and John leave all to follow him who had the word of eternal life; and when that young carpenter asks Peter, "Who sayest thou that I am?" it has been revealed to that poor unlettered fisherman, not by flesh and blood, but by the word of the Lord, and he can say, "Thou art the Christ the son of the living God." The Pharisee went his way, and preached a doctrine that he knew was false; the fisherman also went his way; but which went to the flesh and the devil?

We cannot tell, no man can tell, the feelings which the large free doctrines of absolute religion awakened when heard for the first time. There must have been many a Simeon waiting for the consolation; many a Mary longing for the better part; many a soul in cabins and cottages and stately dwellings, that caught glimpses of the same truth, as God's light shone through some crevice which piety made in the wall prejudice and superstition had built up betwixt man and God; men who scarce dared to trust that revelation—"too good to be true"—such was their awe of Moses, their reverence for the priest. To them the word of Jesus must have sounded divine; like the music of their home sung out in the sky, and heard in a distant land, beguiling toil of its weariness, pain of its sting, affliction of despair. There must have been men, sick of forms which had lost their meaning; pained with the open secret of sacerdotal hypocrisy; hungering and thirsting after the truth, yet whom error, and prejudice, and priestcraft had blinded so that they dare not think as men, nor look on the sun-light God shed upon the mind.—*Theodore Parker.*

From the Sun.

INJUSTICE TO WOMEN.

There are hundreds of well-educated, industrious women in this city, who will pass the coming winter in the agony of a constant apprehension of want, because destitute of suitable, assured means of livelihood. Some occupations are forbidden by custom, some are too menial, and for some they are incompetent, because, by the silly pride of their parents, they were merely educated for feeble and useless ornaments of society. It is hard to expiate a parent's folly by a lifetime of unpitied suffering; yet we cannot look to the right or left, without seeing such victims. The rich are unpardonable for loading society with useless members; still more unpardonable is the parent, who, beyond this, rears his child to be a burden to herself. The girl has hardly learned to lisp and understand the words, before she is taught labor is degrading; that it is a disgrace and a hardship to earn the bread she eats. In after life, she too often finds the bread of dependence—perchance of dishonor—more bitter. But a false education, and the injustice of society, hedges her round; buy subsistence on what terms she may, she must not work, or she loses caste. If she has an earnest, self-relying spirit, and will be just to an independent conscience, another great evil, perhaps the most general and positive mistake in education, raises an invincible stumbling-block in the way; she is too delicate, if she is not too dainty, to labor. Her moral and mental capabilities have been cultivated with assiduous care, but the physical powers have been neglected, or recklessly sacrificed. The hardy, invigorating exercise, whether in work or play, which alone can nerve the mind for its best efforts, are rejected, perhaps as too coarse—perhaps, as taking too much time from study—perhaps (reason of reasons) it would endanger the too fashionable dress. The poor girl raises her aching head, and speaks of a pain in the side, or chest, in vain. What is the risk of consumption, to the credit of being first in her class? In this way, we get a host of delicate intellectual women, fit, ready, and anxious for any honorable employment; but who, nevertheless, can be nothing but a burden to their connexions, for the strong will and richly-cultivated mind is fettered by an ever-ailing body. Would that the daily press, whose perpetual voice reaches every house, would give to the health, education, and interests of women, some portion of the space now devoted to political quarrels and sectarian asperities. In elevating or depressing sex, half the human race is depressed or elevated; and the honor or degradation of one, must inevitably react upon the other. To ask justice for woman, therefore, whether in the shape of a rational training, or in more liberal opportunities for employment, is only to ask a more enlarged and enduring justice to man.

From Moffat's Missionary Labors.

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

The following fact will show the different dangers to which solitary travelers are sometimes exposed. A man belonging to Mr. Solumen's congregation, at Bethany, returning homeward from a visit to his friends, took a circuitous route in order to pass a small fountain, or rather pool, where he hoped to kill an antelope to carry home to his family. The sun had risen to some height by the time he reached the spot, and seeing no game he laid his gun down on a shelving rock, the back part of which was covered over with a species of dwarf thorn bushes. He went to the water, took a hearty drink, and returned to the rock, smoked a pipe, and being a little tired fell asleep.

In a short time, the heat from the rock awoke him, and opening his eyes, he saw a large lion crouching before him, with his eyes glaring in his face, and within little more than a yard of his feet. He sat motionless for some minutes, till he had recovered his presence of mind, then eyeing his gun, moved his hand slowly toward it; the lion seeing him, raised his head, and gave a tremendous roar; he made another and another attempt, but the gun being far beyond his reach, he gave it up, as the lion seemed well aware of his object, and was enraged whenever he attempted to move his hand. His situation now became painful in the extreme; the rock on which he sat became so hot that he could scarcely bear his naked feet to touch it, and kept moving them alternately, placing one above another.

The day passed, and the night also, but the lion never moved from the spot; the sun rose again, and its intense heat soon rendered him past feeling. At noon the lion rose and walked to the water, a few yards distant, looking behind as he went, lest the man should move, and seeing him stretch out his arm to take his gun, turned in a rage, and was on the point of springing upon him. The animal went to the water, drank, and returning lay down again at the edge of the rock. Another night passed; the man describing it, said he knows not whether his eyes were open, for he always saw the lion at his feet. Next day, in the forenoon, the animal went again to the water, and while there, he listened to some noise apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes.

The man now made another effort, and seized his gun; but on attempting to rise, he fell, his ankles being without power. With his gun in his hand, he crept toward the water and drank, but looking at his feet, he saw, as he expressed it, his "toes roasted," and the skin torn off with the grass. There he sat for a few moments, expecting the lion's return, when he was resolved to send the contents of the gun through his head; but as he did not appear, tying his gun to his back, the poor man made the best of his way on his hands and knees to the nearest path, hoping some solitary individual might pass. He could go no farther, when providentially a person come up, who took him to a place of safety, from whence he obtained help, though he lost his toes, and was a cripple for life.

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

Trial and Execution of Maximilian, a young Christian.—A. D. 260.

The early Christians refused to fight; and it is related of Maximilian, when brought before Dion, the pro-consul, and asked his name, Maximilian turning to him, replied, "Why wouldest thou know my name? *I am a Christian, and cannot fight.*"

Maximilian was registered, "five feet ten inches high," and Dion bade the officer mark him. But Maximilian refused to be marked, still asserting that he was a Christian; upon which Dion instantly replied, "Bear arms, or thou shalt die."

To this, Maximilian answered: "*I cannot fight, if I die; I am not a soldier of this world, but a soldier of God.*" Dion then said, "Who has persuaded thee to behave thus?" Maximilian answered, "My own mind, and he that called me." Dion then spoke to his father, and bade him persuade his son. But his father observed, that his son knew his own mind, and what was best for him to do. After this had passed, Dion addressed Maximilian again, in these words: "Take thy arms, and receive the mark." "I can receive," says Maximilian, "no such mark; I have already the mark of Christ." Upon which, Dion said: "I will send thee quickly to thy Christ." "Thou mayst do so," says Maximilian, "but the glory will be mine."

Maximilian still refusing the mark, spoke thus: "I cannot receive the mark of this world; and if thou shouldest give me the mark, I will destroy it. It will avail nothing. I am a Christian; and it is not lawful for me to wear such a mark about my neck, when I have received the saving mark of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God, whom thou knowest not, who died to give us life, and whom God gave for our sins. Him all we Christians obey; Him we all follow, as the Restorer of our life, and the Author of our salvation."

Dion instantly replied to this: "Take thy arms, and receive the mark, or thou shalt suffer a miserable death." "But I shall not perish," says Maximilian; "my name is already enrolled with Christ; *I cannot fight.*"

Dion said: "Consider, then, thy youth, and bear arms; the profession of arms becomes a young man." Maximilian replied: "*My arms are with the Lord. I cannot fight for any earthly consideration. I am now a Christian.*"

Dion, the pro-consul, said: "Among the life-guards of our masters, the emperors, there are Christian soldiers, and they fight." Maximilian answered, "They know what is expedient for them; *but I am a Christian, and it is unlawful to do evil.*"

Dion said, "Take thy arms; despise not the profession of a soldier, lest thou perish miserably."—"But I shall not perish," says Maximilian; "and if I should leave this world, my soul will live with Christ the Lord."

Dion then ordered his name to be struck from the roll; and when this was done, he proceeded: "Because, out of thy rebellious spirit, thou hast refused to bear arms, thou shalt be punished according to thy deserts, for an example to others;" and then he delivered the following sentence: "Maximilian! because thou hast with a rebellious spirit refused to bear arms, thou art to die by the sword." Maximilian replied, "Thanks be to God."

He was twenty years, three months, and seventeen days old; and when he was led to the place of execution, he spoke thus: "My dear brethren, endeavor with all your might that it may be your portion to see the Lord, and that he may give you such a crown;" and then, with a pleasant countenance, he said to his father, "Give the executioner the soldier's coat thou hast gotten for me; and when I shall receive thee in the company of the blessed martyrs, we may rejoice together with the Lord."

After this, he suffered. His mother, Pompeiana, obtained his body from the judge, and conneyed it to Carthage, and buried it near the place where the body of Cyprian, the martyr, lay. And thirteen days after this, his mother died, and was buried in the same place. And Victor, his father, returned to his habitation, rejoicing and praising God, that he had sent before such a gift to the Lord, himself expecting to follow after.

FREDERIKA BREMER.

A late letter from New-York, in the National Intelligencer contains the following interesting notice of a visit to this distinguished authoress, translated from a book of travels by a German Countess, Hahn Hahn, herself a person of some celebrity in the fashionable world:

"I found Miss Bremer at a small country estate near Stockholm, where she resides with her mother and younger sister. I had formed some idea about her person, from her books. I figured to myself a quiet serious person, with some humoristic touches. I found her indeed thus in reality, with an addition of an extraordinary degree of sweetness in all her bearing. I was offered a promenade. I preferred to remain in the house, though passionately fond of nature, open air, and walking. All the attraction for me was here within—everything so pleasant, so comfortable! I could comprehend how '*home*' here could be made so attractive. I desired Miss Frederika to show me her own room. It was arranged with the greatest simplicity—almost a cell. It would not do for me at all. Besides, it was a corner room, with windows on two sides—consequently a double supply of light. There were three square tables, covered with books, papers, and writing materials; a sofa in a severe style, (I mean one that cooly and merely invites you to sit down without lolling, which is my favorite position.) On the walls there were several pictures. 'There is a genuine Teniers, but I know you will not like it,' she said, laughing, pointing to a beautiful little picture of a countryman filling his pipe. I answered honestly, 'no!' and in general I found that I said 'no' when she said 'yes.' Such a difference of opinion is only disagreeable when you have a dislike to a person. I tried to persuade her to make a voyage to Italy. We would go together. But she would not. She does not like traveling. She thinks that one may soon be overpowered, carried away, get confused—and what to do with all these foreign impressions! I said, 'you will soon conquer them—that is just the pleasantest thing, I think.' She still took a lively interest in all I told her of foreign countries, what I had seen, and what I had written about them. I was naturally well pleased at this. Our conversation was carried on in French and German. She expressed herself with great simplicity and decision. She had beautiful, thinking eyes, a clear, firm, I may almost say, a solid forehead, under which the strongly delineated eyebrows move very much when she speaks. This becomes her very much, particularly when an idea labors to shape itself into words. She has a light and small figure, and was dressed in black silk. In the parlor, there were two large book-cases. Miss Bremer paints beautifully in miniature, and she has a collection of heads done by herself, to which was added mine. I generally get sleepy when sitting to artists; therefore I do not like to have my picture taken, as it hurts my vanity that all my portraits look so immensely sleepish! This time, however, the sitting went better off, for the Countess Rosen was singing the whole time, with her fine voice, some beautiful Swedish songs."

WARNING TO MOTHERS.

We copy from the Bangor Whig the following excellent suggestions, which we hope will not be disregarded:

"Cold weather is approaching, and the sitting-room fire has already become necessary in the morning and evening. It is time to think about the appropriate clothing for children and infants. Let the mother see to it, that her infant is not exposed to the pains and dangers of disease by following fashions set by those whose vanity outruns their judgment, or whose ignorance makes sacrifice of their offspring. Let the round, plump arms, and delicate breasts of children be well clothed with comfortable clothing. Let the little ones who can trot about the house be clad in woolen garments to shield them from the cold, and as a protection against fire. We have been connected with the public press, more or less, for nine years, and during that time, not a year has passed but we have recorded more or less deaths of children by their clothes taking fire. What a warning is this to mothers who love their children—what a sacrifice of life is annually made to neglect in clothing children!

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

We find in a late English paper the following curious statistical speculations. They were doubtless made by a dear lover of figures, a person who had the organ of calculation well developed, and who was not hard pressed for time:

"What a noisy creature man would be were his voice, in proportion to his weight, as powerful as the grasshopper's, which may be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mlie, The kolibri weighs about an ounce, so that a man of ordinary size weighs about as much as 4000 kolibris. One kolibri must weigh as much as four grasshoppers. Assuming, then, that a man weighs as much as 16,000 grasshoppers, and that the voice of one of these may be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile, that of a man, were it in proportion to his weight, would be audible at the distance of 1000 miles, and when he sneezed he would run the risk of bringing the house about his ears, like the walls of Jericho at the sound of the trumpets. Assuming, further, that a flea weighs a grain, (which is something above its real weight,) and that it is able to clear one inch and a half at a spring, a man of 150 pounds weight would, by the same rule, be able to make a spring over the space of 128,000 miles, and, consequently leap with ease from New-York to Cochin-China, or round the world in two jumps."

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND [redacted]MERS.

Corns.—Corns may be cured by binding them tight at [redacted] with a piece of sponge, moistened in a [redacted]ash. The corn may be brushed off [redacted]aving been dissolved by the action [redacted]

Fodder.—Corn fo[redacted]hould now be fed out liberally to milch cows and other stock, for it never can be made to make greater returns. An animal put into the stall fat, is half wintered.

Seed.—Do not neglect to save the best and earliest specimens of your crops, for next year's seed. The earliest ripe, will produce the earliest next year.

Preservation of Apples.—Apples may be preserved a long time, by packing them in Plaster of Paris, which preserves them with all their freshness. It is also suggested that powdered charcoal would be excellent for this purpose. The antiseptic qualities of this substance are familiar to all.—We have known grapes and other fruits kept till the middle of winter, by being packed close in cotton, and excluded from the air.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Turneps.—Those who sowed yellow turneps early, will need to harvest them in October; but late ones will be better, if allowed to stand in the ground till November. Round turneps for the table, should never be gathered before the first of November, in our latitude; and you will not lose them, if you suffer them to stand till the fifteenth. After that day, we give no encouragement; you run a risk. In the latitude of Augusta, Maine, you must not sleep long with turneps in the field, after the first of November. These rules are not taken from the almanac, or Dillworth's spelling-book. They are the result of forty-five years' experience.

Turneps, of all kinds, when packed in large bins, engender heat, and cause a disagreeable effluvia through the whole house, unless they are packed in loam or sand. It will not answer to *cover* them with mould; the crevices must all be filled. But as those who have large quantities for cattle, &c. cannot well stow them in this way, unless in large barn cellars, where all the loam or sand that may be needed will be wanted to cover over the cowyard, it may be advisable to put turneps in narrow bins, or in casks. But they will be nicer for man and beast, if kept buried in dry mould, or sand.—*Id.*

Miscellaneous Items.

At Montreal, a steamboat was stolen from the stocks, while the shipwright was at church. The expense of repairing was to be paid before the delivery of the boat, and this method was taken to get possession, and avoid payment.

Somebody at Boston, is said to have discovered a method of whitening old straw hats and bonnets so perfectly, as to make them as pure as the snow itself. It is doubtful wh[redacted]ther it would not be too white. Howev[redacted]oston Mail says, it will make a [redacted]matter of head-gear.

It [redacted]11 seamen die by drowning, to every [redacted]ie by other causes.

The legislatures of Vermont [redacted] Tennessee, are in session. The latter has to choos[redacted]senators in Congress.

It is mentioned that a father of an in[redacted]sting family near Detroit, who chews $14 worth of tobacco yearly, stopped his only newspaper because he could not afford it.

Lost Money.—An elderly merchant from the country, advertises the loss of eleven hundred and twenty dollars. A young merchant, by the old gentleman's account, took him to a place where certainly the merchant had better never take his friends, or go himself again.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Seven or eight youthful Pottawatomies, hearty, cheerful looking fellows, came down on the Omega, yesterday, on their way to the school founded in Kentucky by Col. Johnson for the education of Indians. A few days since, thirteen of the same tribe passed through here, destined for the same school. —*St. Louis Republican, 6th.*

Nathaniel Green has been re-appointed postmaster at Boston, in the place of Gordon, who goes consul to Rio Janeiro. We hope Mr. Gordon will retrieve the character of that consulate, about which we have had deplorable information.

Mrs. Susan Loveland, a worthy woman of Durham, Ct. was burned to death by falling asleep with a newspaper and candle in her hands.

The steamboat Muskingum collapsed a flue about forty miles below Pittsburg; and William Butler, a passenger of New-York or Baltimore, scalded badly, in the delirium of pain jumped overboard, and was drowned; Daniel Kaughman, (colored,) of Zanesville, Ohio, badly scalded and died in a short time; Gibson Frazier, (colored) of Zanesville, scalded badly, jumped overboard and was drowned. Two others jumped overboard from fright, but were not injured.

Dr. Linn, a United States Senator from Missouri, was found dead in his bed. He has been the leading champion of the project of occupying Oregon, without regard to treaties.

An abolition lecturer and his congregation were pelted with rotten eggs a short time since at Dayton, Ohio, by a mob of half grown boys and men, numbering a hundred or more. Such scenes are unworthy of the Buckeyes.

Husband and Wife lost in a well.—The wife of Mr. John Bulger, a citizen of Marengo, Ala. in drawing water from a cistern, became dizzy, and fell into it, the water being seven feet deep. Every effort was made to rescue her, but in vain. As a last resource, her husband was let down by a rope, who succeeded in grasping the body of his wife, but while their neighbors were raising them, the rope broke, and both were drowned. They left an only child, about eight months old.

A new composition has been discovered in France to supercede the use of iron in the construction of railroads, and can be furnished at a very trifling cost. It is said to be harder and more durable than *iron.*

Col. Johnson is on a tour in the Eastern States. In a speech at Hartford, he "observed that he had been a long time in public life—had grown gray in the public service, and he thought he needed rest; and he continued, with a comical leer of his eye 'the people were of the same opinion in 1840, when Mr. Van Buren and myself retired with their consent!' This brought forth a loud shout, when the Colonel further remarked—'Well, I always thought they would be sorry for that, and if ever they should be, and should want me to serve them in any capacity, why, I have got rested now, and shan't refuse them, but if they don't, I shan't quarrel, because there are some bigger men in the country than Richard M. Johnson.' The Colonel continued in this strain till about half-past eleven, when he sat down.

Children lost.—Two children were carried off in a whirlwind at St. Pierre, France, some time ago, and have not since been heard from. The whole country for two leagues around has been searched in vain, and it was supposed they must have dropped into the river Oise.

An Imposter.—The Quincy (Ms.) Patriot gives an account of one *Colburn*, a temperance lecturer from Lowell, who borrowed in Quincy a horse and chaise to go on a temperance tour, to some neighboring towns. After an absence of a fortnight, the owner followed, and found the temperance teacher in bed drunk. He had had two different ladies traveling with him, and requested a private gentleman to admit one of them into his house, because the public house in the place was not conducted on strict temperance principles! He had exchanged the chaise for a buggy. He is safe in Dedham jail.

The main pipe for the Croton water in Canal street New-York, lately burst in the night time, with a tremendous explosion, and before the water could be shut off, all the cellars in the vicinity were overflowed.

Oregon Territory.—The Madisonian says, the Oregon question will be settled one way or the other during this administration.

Specie Saved.—The Missouri carried out about $50,000 in specie, which, we are happy to state, was saved by the promptness with which aid was rendered by H. B. M. war steamer Locust, which ran alongside soon after the fire was discovered. The officers and crew of this vessel deserve the greatest praise for the efficient services rendered by them in saving the crew and property of the burning vessel.

Mr. Cushing's papers were also saved. The British governor *Sir R. Wilson*, and Capt. Sir George *Sartorius*, and all the British officers, soldiers, and seamen, did their utmost to aid and relieve our people.

The Sea Serpent.—Captain Wales, of Boston, on his passage out to Malaga, saw on the 5th of August, about thirty miles from Cape Cod, a marine monster which rose repeatedly 30 to 40 feet perpendicularly into the air. It was formed like an eel, largest near the water, being there, about as large as a hogshead, its head smaller, and its whole length estimated at 90 to 120 feet. All the officers, Mr. Lincoln, a passenger, and a part of the crew, saw the creature. Captain Wales gives this account in a letter written home from Malaga.

Destroying toll gates.—Several have been demolished by the people in Ohio. Near Delaware they were fired upon, and one man dangerously wounded.

Gustavus R. Simmons, accused of forging a note on the bank of Missouri, for $600, was found guilty on the 9th instant, and sentenced to two years confinement at Jefferson City.

A few days since, a negro ran away from Dayton, Ohio, with a beautiful white girl, only some 15 or 16 years of age. The girl was brought up in one of the respectable families as an adopted child, and the negro was servant in the same family. Besides enticing away the girl, the negro hired a horse and carriage at Clark's livery stable, which he has doubtless disposed of somewhere on his route. The last that was heard of the couple they were on a steamboat crossing to Canada.

Probably not a day passes without hundreds of cases of white men seducing colored women in the United States.

Goddard the forger, pleaded guilty before the court at Worcester, Mass. and was sentenced to 6 years in the State prison.

Fatal Accidents at Patterson.—In Patterson, N. J. on Tuesday, a series of melancholy accidents took place. A woman and child in crossing the river on a plank near the bridge, which is undergoing repairs, fell into the water, and were carried by the force of the stream (the river being now very high) beyond the reach of succor, and were drowned. A man with a numerous family depending on his daily wages for support, had his right arm torn off in one of the factories, and a little child fell from a two story window into the area, and was so much injured that the little sufferer's life is despaired of.

The Brockport Sentinel mentions the death of a Mrs. Johnson, of hydrophobia, from the *bite of a cat.* The wound was inflicted last May, and no inconvenience was felt until September.

At Quebec, four men were killed by the mephitic air at the bottom of a well. Three of them perished in descending, one after another, to rescue him, or them who had gone before.

We learn that the Illinois commissioners have succeeded in obtaining, conditionally, about half a million of dollars, toward the amount they need to complete the canal.—*New-York American.*

Warnings Useless.—An Irish servant girl was recently instantly killed at St. Louis, by the careless discharge of a pistol, by a German boy boarding in the house where she lived. It was supposed to be unloaded.

A dreadful explosion Took place at a powder-mill, seven miles from Catskill. There were three hundred barrels of powder and *six* men in the factory. They were *blown to atoms.* The person having charge of the drying house, is supposed to have been intoxicated.

Extraordinary Array of Legal Talent.—We understand that the heirs of the late Stephen Girard have secured the services of Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, in addition to Hon. Daniel Webster, to prosecute their claims against the city of Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

[We hardly think that Mr. Adams would consent to be retained in a mere business matter, though if there is supposed to have been great frauds committed against the rights of orphans, it may alter the case.]

The extensive brick works of James Harper and Son, near Philadelphia, were set on fire and burned on the 5th instant. The motive appears to have been to destroy the machinery on account of its superceding manual labor

Theft of Money and Jewelry.—Eliza Eagan was arrested by officers Relyea and Barber, and imprisoned for stealing $14 in gold and bills, a breastpin worth $25, handkerchief and comb, worth together $40, from the person of Ferdinand Green, of number 111 Chapel street, while he was in a house of bad repute.

Such cases are very common. Few of them are reported because the losing party is unwilling to expose himself by complaining. A few days ago a southern merchant who had brought his wife and daughters to the Astor House, lost $1,200 in this way.

Greenbury Dorsey, has been appointed collector of the port of New Orleans, in place of Thomas Gibbs Morgan, resigned.

Whipped to Death.—The Louisville Advertiser, of the 3d instant, says: "The most shocking rumors prevailed in our city yesterday morning relative to the death of a female slave, on Sunday night, from a brutal whipping by her master.

General Valdez, Late governor of Cuba, superceded by General O'Donnel, has arrived in New-York.

George Denny, a youth of eighteen, shot and killed an aged man named *Wanser*, at Philipston, Ohio, to satisfy an old grudge.

The examination of Roberts, Bell, and Hall, at Middletown, Ct. on charge of the murder of Mrs. Bacon, resulted in their full committal.

Robert Broad was murdered at Marshall, in Michigan, by one Bostwick, and a bad woman. Both the men were carousing with their mistresses at a meat-house.

Three stage-drivers, named Walter Mead, John Gernler, and John Andress, have been arrested at Pittsburg, for robbing the United States mail, between that city and Economy.

TEXAN REVOLUTION.

Republished (with additions) at Washington, D. C., from the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

To which is added,—

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, AND THE LATE OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA—REPUBLISHED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM THE LIBERATOR. By Probus.

This is a pamphlet of about 100 large octavo pages. Only a small part consists of the republications; the additions being ten or twelve times larger than the originals. The subjects discussed, are:—

I. The history and merits of the Texan Revolution, under the following heads:

1. The perfidy of the President, and the lawless proceedings of citizens of the United States, who went to Texas "to sow a rebellion."
2. Kindness, hospitality, and generosity of the Mexicans; ingratitude and treachery of the revolutionists.
3. Pretexts of the Revolution. Under this head is a very full account of the political changes which have taken place in Mexico, and of their causes;—the working of the Federative or Federal form of Government, as compared with the Consolidated or Central, in the South American States; a comparative history of *Nullification* in Mexico and the United States; the difference between the South American Federal and Central systems substantially that between our present form of government, and the form proposed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON; the political history of the South American States, and the history and prospects of nullification in the United States, some test of the comparative value of the two systems.
4. Real Causes of the Texan Revolution.

II. The subject of the second Part, or Letter, is the design of annexing Texas to this Union, *at the first session of the next Congress.* The subdivisions of this subject are:—

1. Review of a letter (said to have been, originally, private,) of ex-Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, on the necessity of the speedy annexation of Texas.
2. The principles, speeches, reports, official correspondence, and operations of the leading and confidential friends of John Tyler, in the Cabinet, and in Congress; the alliance between them and the leading members of the democratic party for the extension and perpetuation of slavery and the slave trade, by the acquisition of Texas and California; the outrage committed by Commodore Jones in the latter province, a part, and in execution, of the secret schemes of the cabinet, and a natural result of their spirit and purposes; the ostensible reasons for that outrage examined.
3. The determination and tendency of their policy to bring about a war between the United States of the one part, and Mexico and Great Britain of the other; it being perfectly understood that the former cannot be despoiled of territory fifteen times as large as the State of New-York, and eighty times as large as Massachusetts, without war with Great Britain, as well as with her.
4. The Oregon Bill, a part of the said schemes.
5. The questions of *Visitation* and *Search*, on the coast of Africa, for the arrest of slave trading pirates; the actual extent of the slave trade, and its exclusive prosecution under the American flag; the Quintuple and Ashburton Treaties, Gen. Cass's pamphlet and correspondence in France.
6. Negotiations of our government with Mexico for the cession of Texas and California, from the accession of Gen. Jackson to the present time; Character and proceedings of Messrs. Poinsett and Butler, ministers of the United States, in Mexico; suppression, and probable destruction of official documents; *corruption* brought to light; correspondence of Messrs. Webster and Thompson, with Messrs. de Bocanegra and Almonte; *mistranslations*, in our Department of State, and in our Legation at Mexico, of Mexican official documents.

APPENDIX.

1. John Quincy Adams's opinion of the conduct of our government towards Mexico, extracted from his address to his constituents, September 12, 1842.
2. Collection of Proclamations of neutrality, issued by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, and Tyler.

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